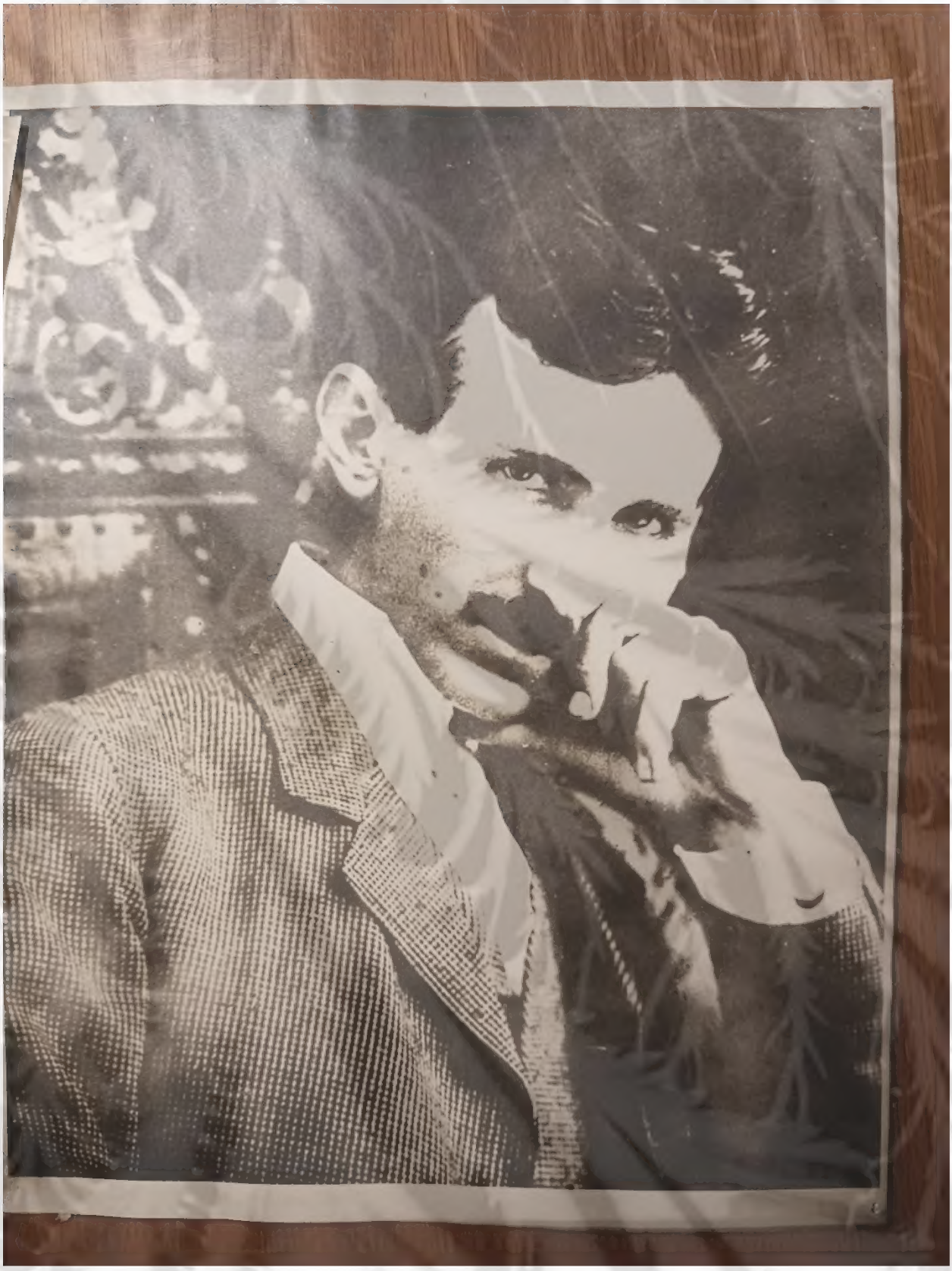
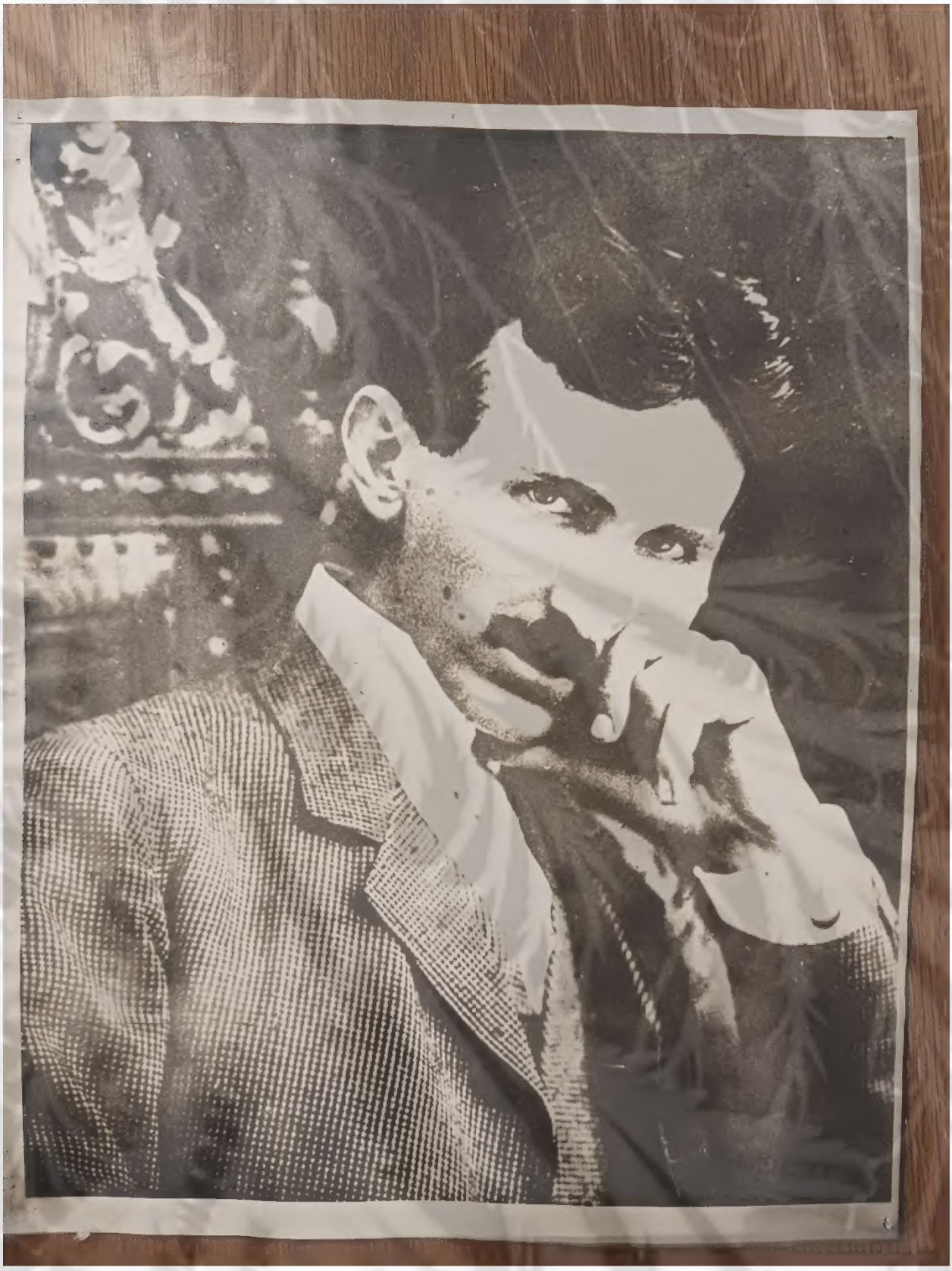


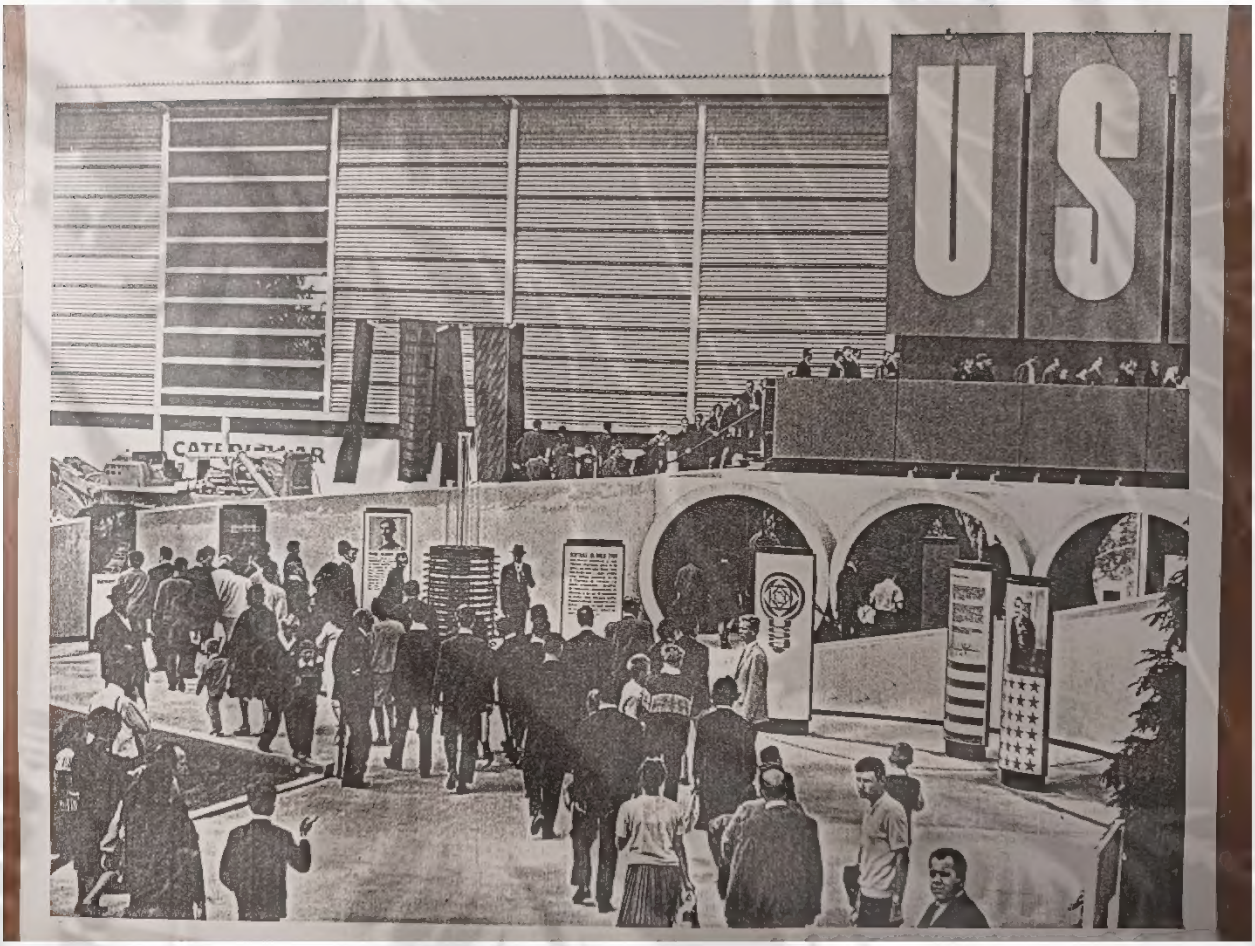
Nikola Tesla, from a Painting by the Famous Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy.

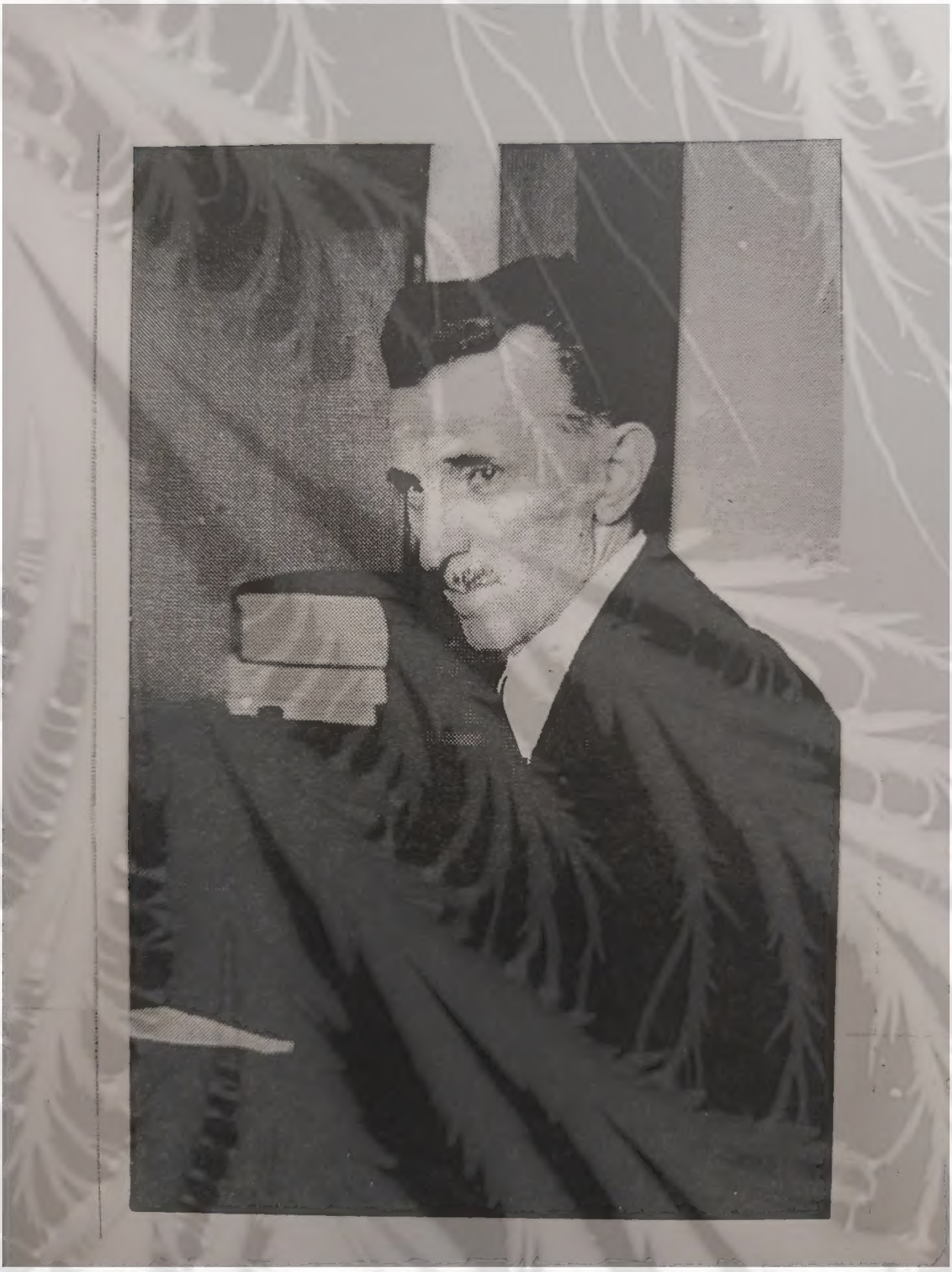






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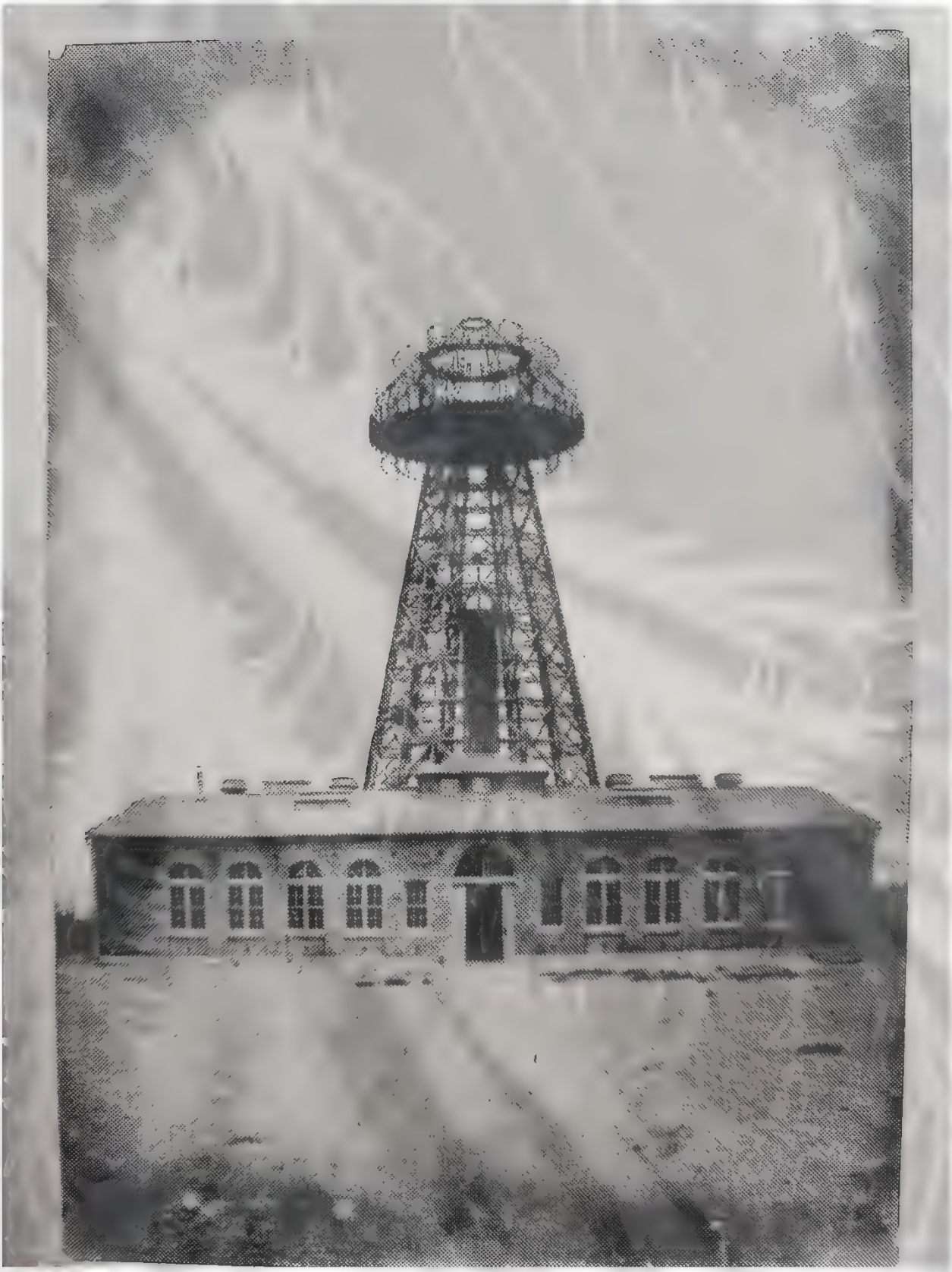

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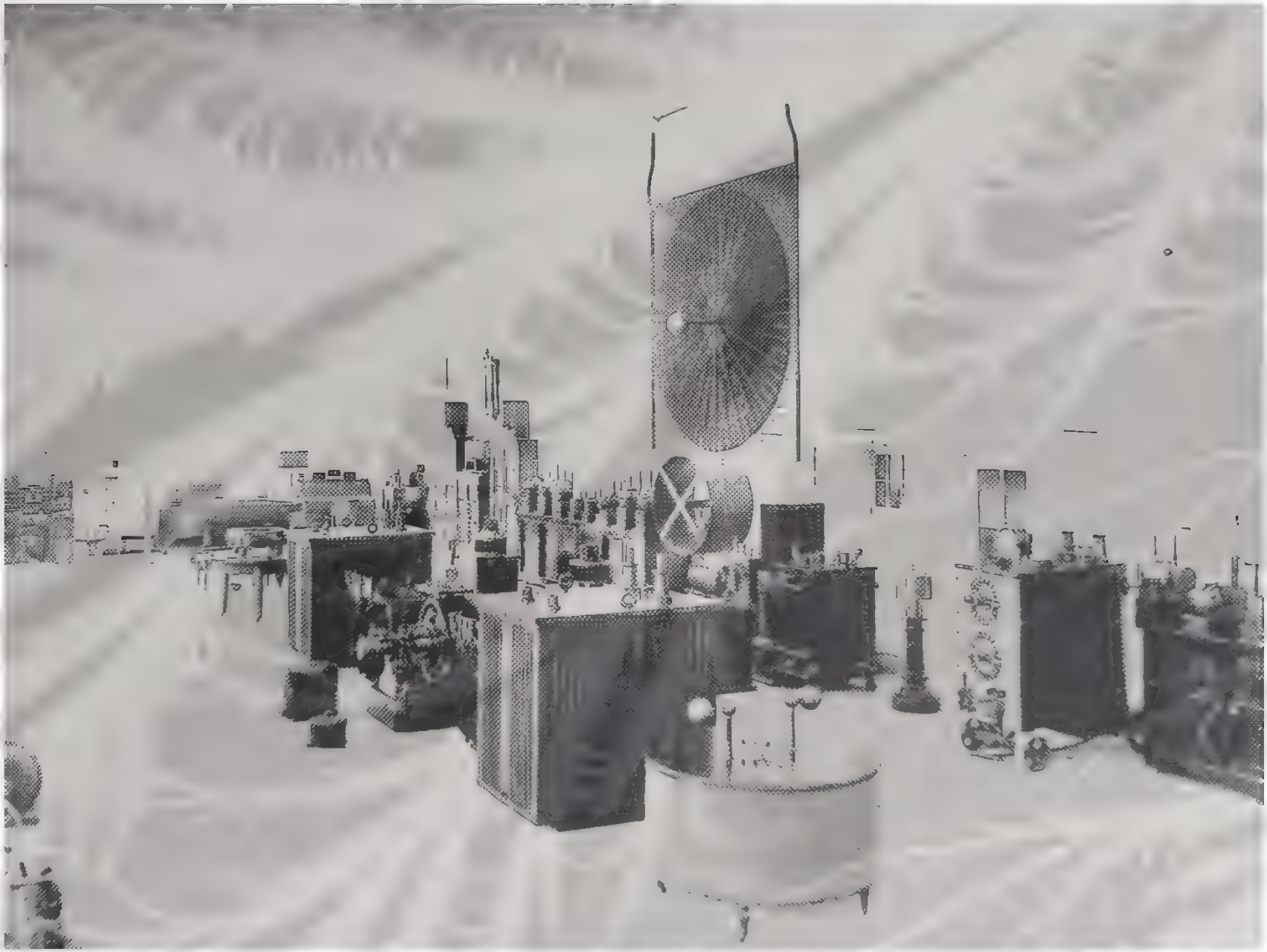














Tesla v. Asquith
Intf. No. 38,951
Tesla's Exhibit - Photo "G"
Turbine tested by Prof. Riedler
Martin
Notary Public


Tesla v. Arquitt
Intf No 38,951
Tesla's Exhibit - Photo "G"
Turbine tested by Prof. Riedler
Marshall Sherman
Notary Public








Tesla v. Cl. Smith,
Intf. No. 38,951
Tesla's Exhibit - Photo "E"
Turbine tested by Prof. Riedler
Marshal Hartman
Notary Public
New York County


Tesla v. Us. with.
Intf. No 38,951
Tesla's Exhibit - Photo "E"
Turbine tested by L. F. Richar
Marshal Hartman
Notary Public
New York






Смиљан — место рођења Н. Тесле



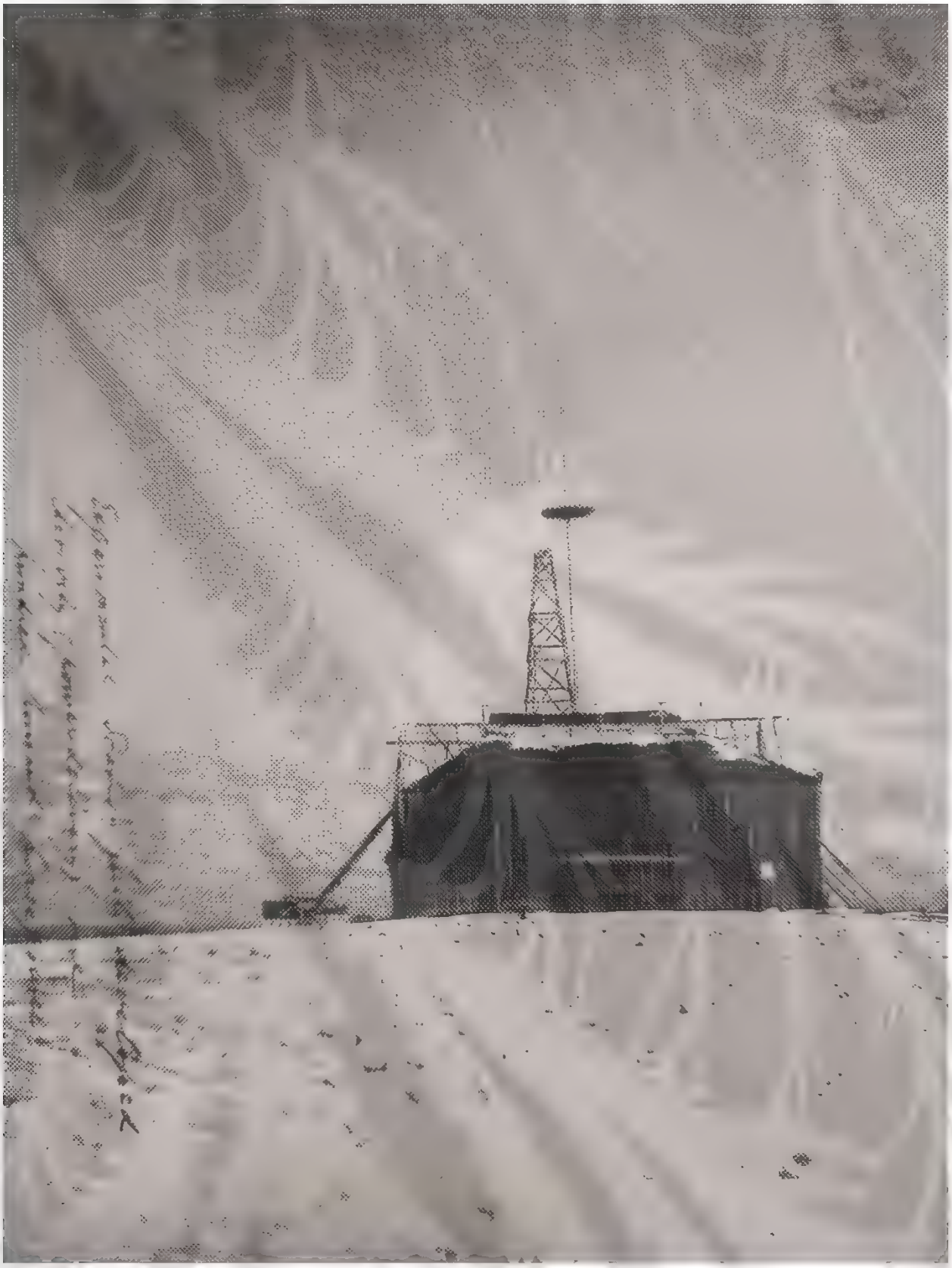


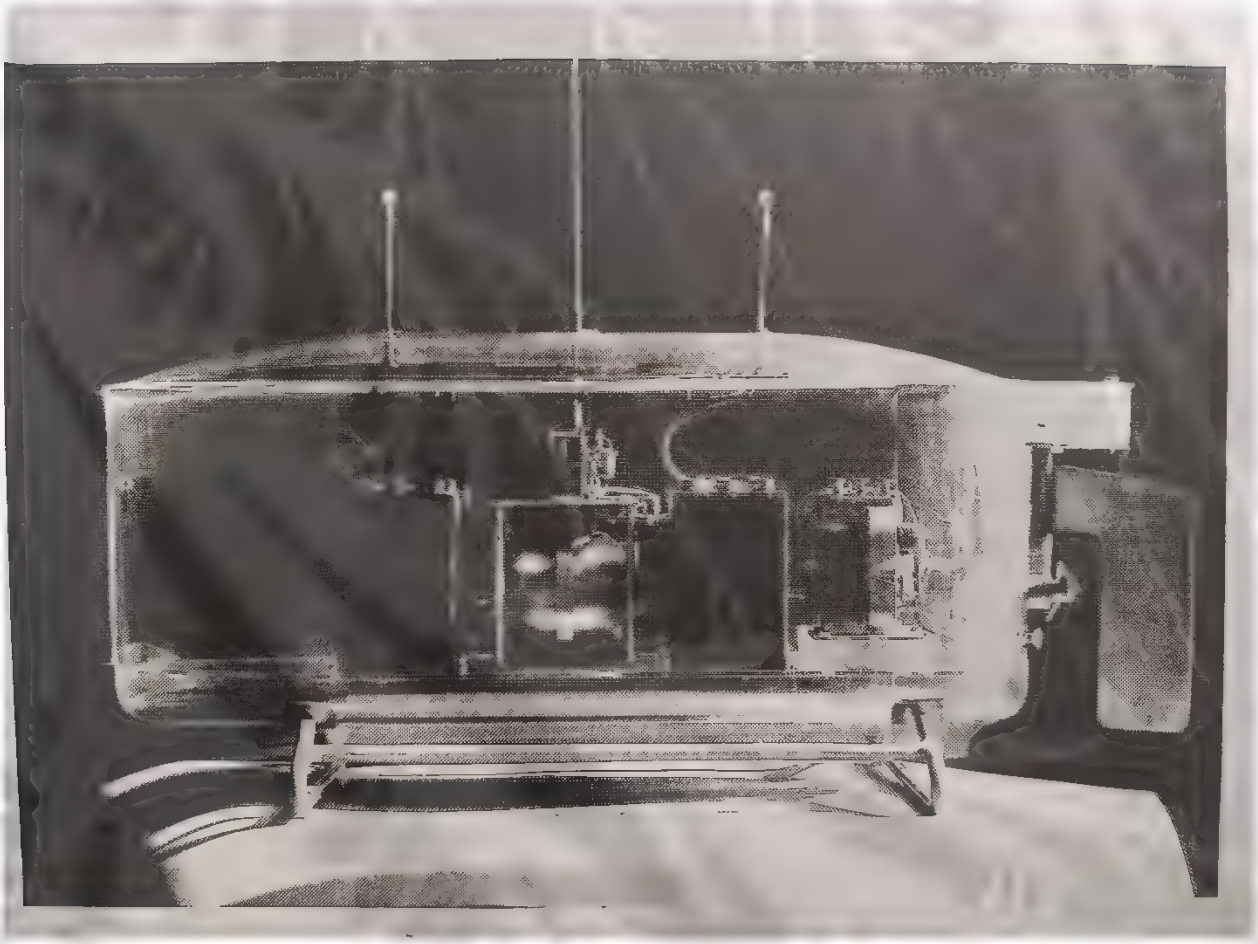


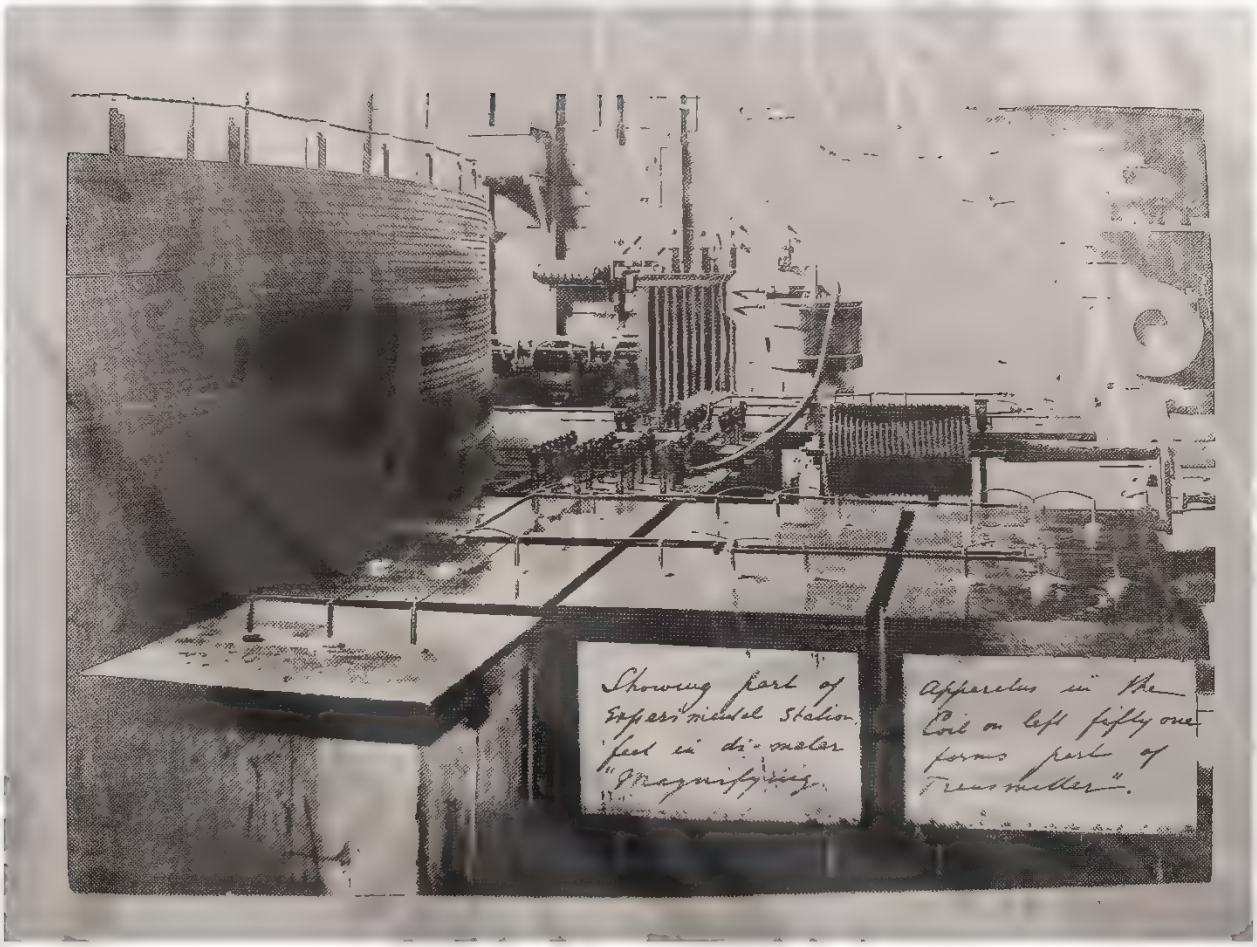



Robert Underwood Johnson


Schenbache
FIRENZE
18
Katharine Johnsen






Showing part of Experimental Station fitted in dia-meter "Magnifying
Apparatus in the Coil on left fifty one forms part of Transmitter".

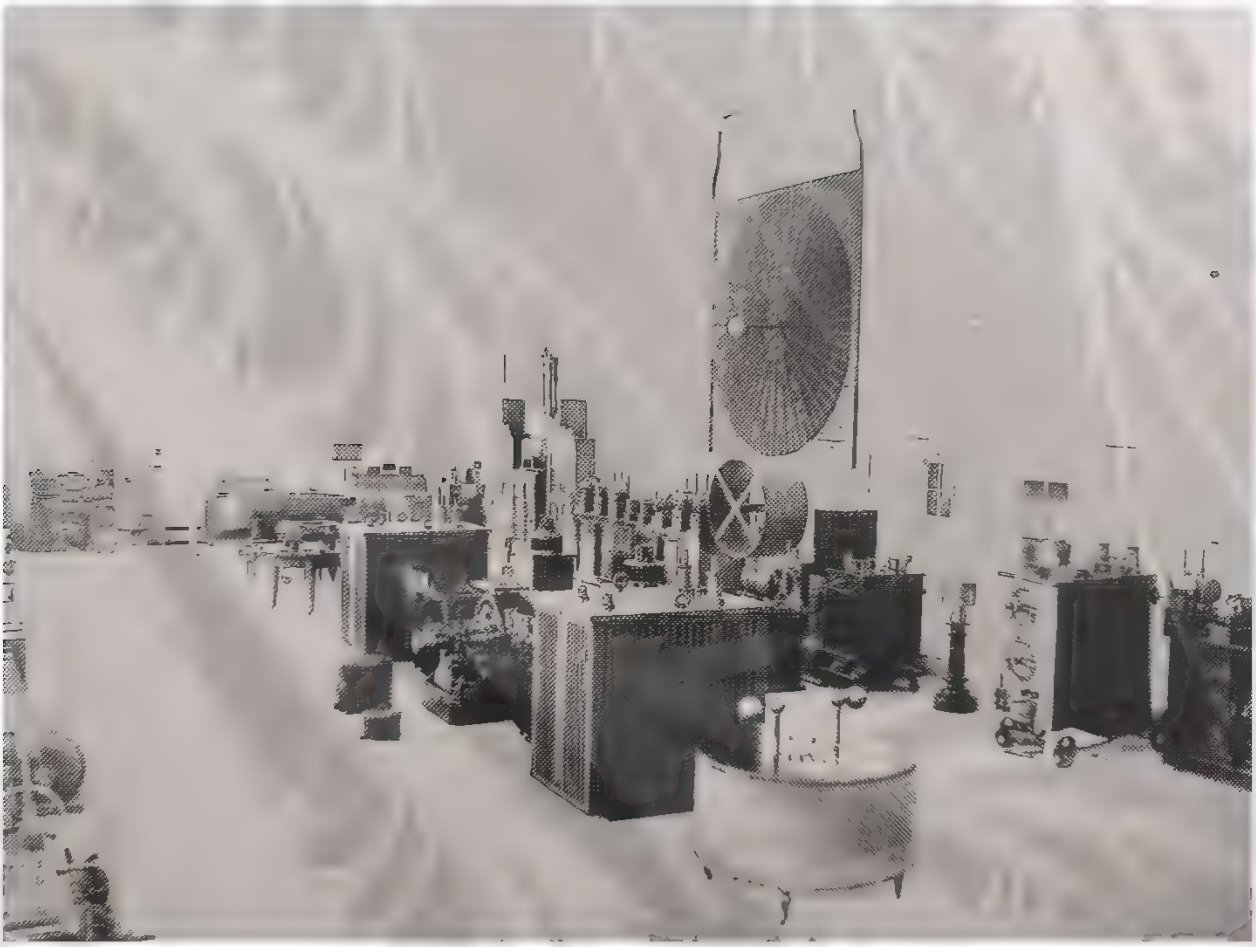












LERNER PUBLICATIONS COMPANY

April 26, 1994

Leland Anderson
3525 South Meade Street
Denver, Colorado 80219

Dear Mr. Anderson:

I was finally able to "borrow" the 8 photographs you requested from our production department long enough to have negatives made - they are enclosed. (As you know, the Nikola Tesla Museum holds the copyright to these images.)

Thanks again for identifying the portraits of Tesla's sisters - it was a big help.

Be sure to say hello if you are in the Twin Cities!

Sincerely,

Lynn Olsen

Lynn Olsen
Senior Photo Researcher













































SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Div. of Electricity & Modern Physics

RAPID NOTE

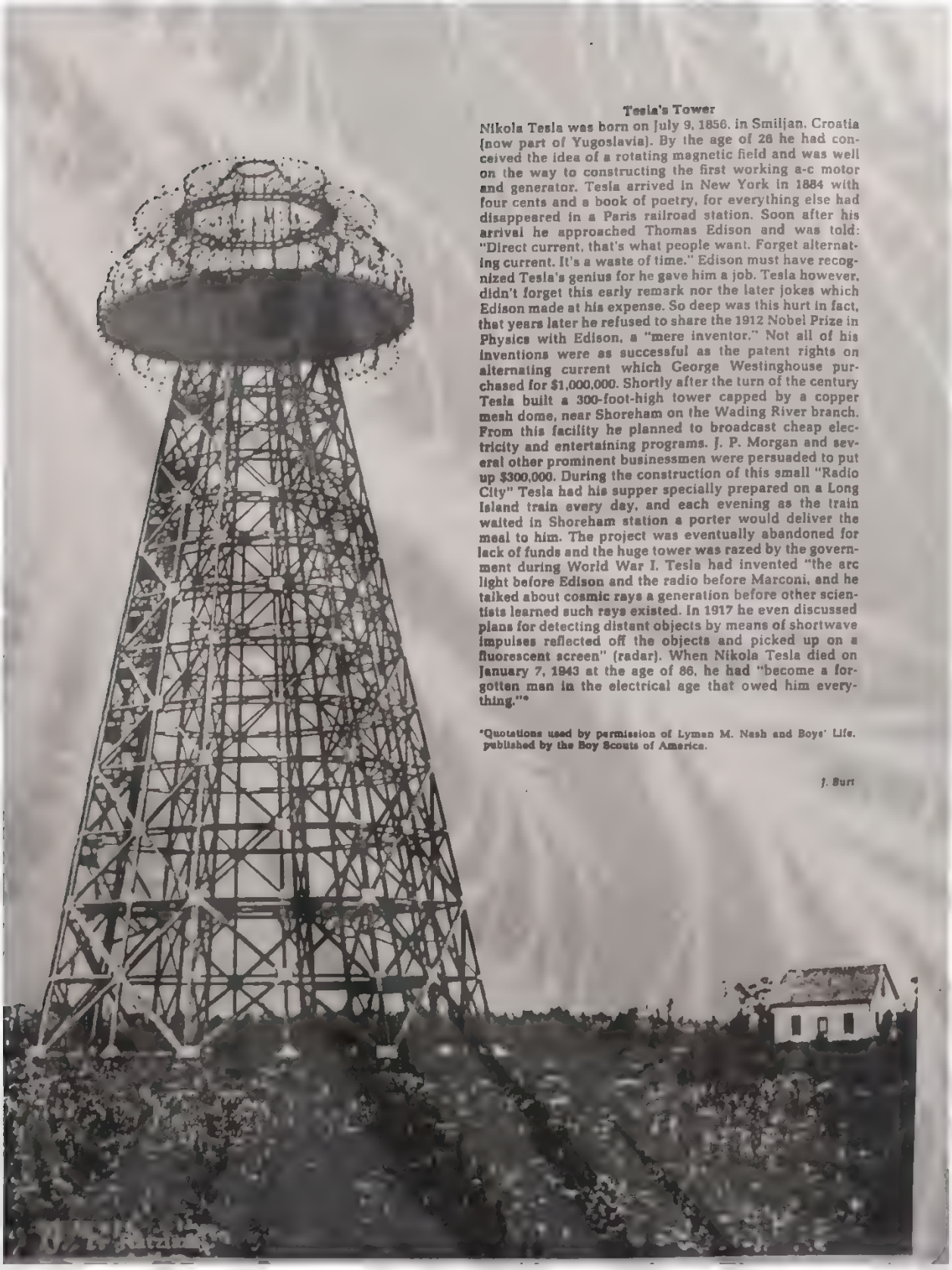
DATE 10-15-80

FROM ELLIOT SIVOWITCH

TO LELAND ANDERSON
2525 SOUTH MEADE ST.
DENVER CO 80219

LEE — RECEIVED YOUR NOTE OF OCT. 6. ATTACHED IS AN 8×10" PRINT OF A WARDENCLYFFE TOWER VIEW ENLARGED FROM A 2×3" NEGATIVE IN THE FILES — (A PRIVATE DONATION ABOUT 10 YRS. AGO) AS YOU CAN SEE THE QUALITY IS MARGINAL. WE ARE CHECKING ON THE OTHER PHOTOS PER YOUR LETTER SIGNED Elliot

OPS NO. 3701
LITHO U.S.A.



Tesla's Tower

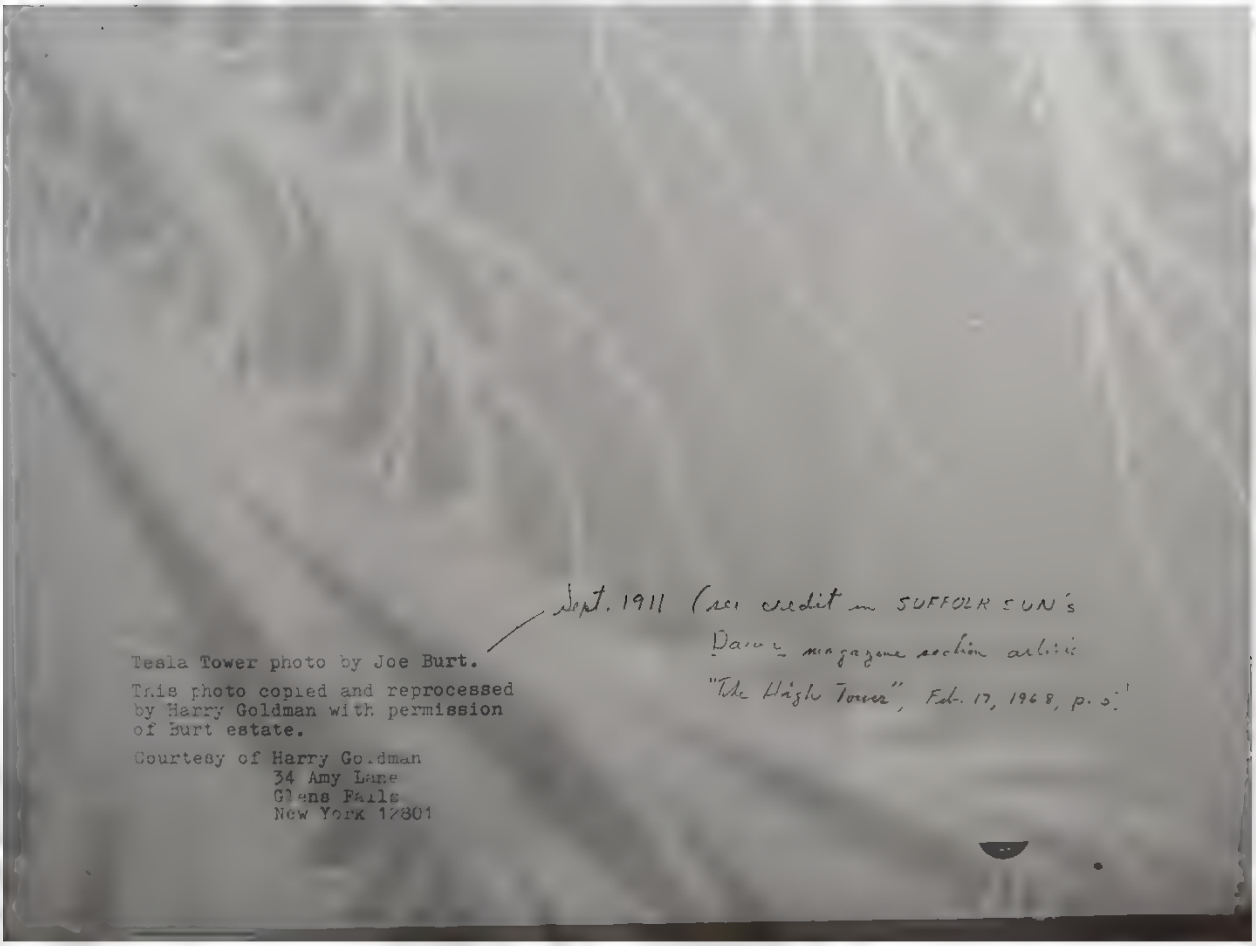
Nikola Tesla was born on July 9, 1856, in Smiljan, Croatia (now part of Yugoslavia). By the age of 28 he had conceived the idea of a rotating magnetic field and was well on the way to constructing the first working a-c motor and generator. Tesla arrived in New York in 1884 with four cents and a book of poetry, for everything else had disappeared in a Paris railroad station. Soon after his arrival he approached Thomas Edison and was told: "Direct current, that's what people want. Forget alternating current. It's a waste of time." Edison must have recognized Tesla's genius for he gave him a job. Tesla however, didn't forget this early remark nor the later jokes which Edison made at his expense. So deep was this hurt in fact, that years later he refused to share the 1912 Nobel Prize in Physics with Edison, a "mere inventor." Not all of his inventions were as successful as the patent rights on alternating current which George Westinghouse purchased for $1,000,000. Shortly after the turn of the century Tesla built a 300-foot-high tower capped by a copper mesh dome, near Shoreham on the Wading River branch. From this facility he planned to broadcast cheap electricity and entertaining programs. J. P. Morgan and several other prominent businessmen were persuaded to put up $300,000. During the construction of this small "Radio City" Tesla had his supper specially prepared on a Long Island train every day, and each evening as the train waited in Shoreham station a porter would deliver the meal to him. The project was eventually abandoned for lack of funds and the huge tower was razed by the government during World War I. Tesla had invented "the arc light before Edison and the radio before Marconi, and he talked about cosmic rays a generation before other scientists learned such rays existed. In 1917 he even discussed plans for detecting distant objects by means of shortwave impulses reflected off the objects and picked up on a fluorescent screen" (radar). When Nikola Tesla died on January 7, 1943 at the age of 86, he had "become a forgotten man in the electrical age that owed him everything."*

*Quotations used by permission of Lyman M. Nash and Boys' Life, published by the Boy Scouts of America.

J. Burt


From "Steel Rule & the Surveyor"
Ron Ziel + Tinnie Foster
Duell, Sloan & Pearce, N.Y.





Sept. 1911 (see credit on SUFFOLK SUN's Dawn magazine section article "The High Tower", Feb. 17, 1968, p. 3)

Tesla Tower photo by Joe Burt.

This photo copied and reprocessed by Harry Goldman with permission of Burt estate.

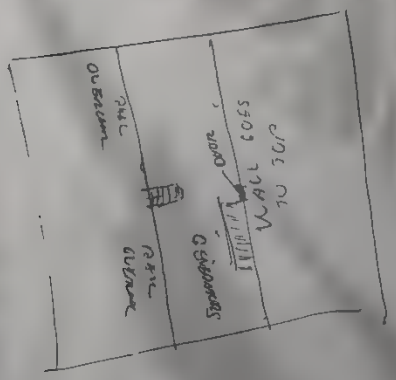
Courtesy of Harry Goldman
34 Amy Lane
Glens Falls
New York 12801



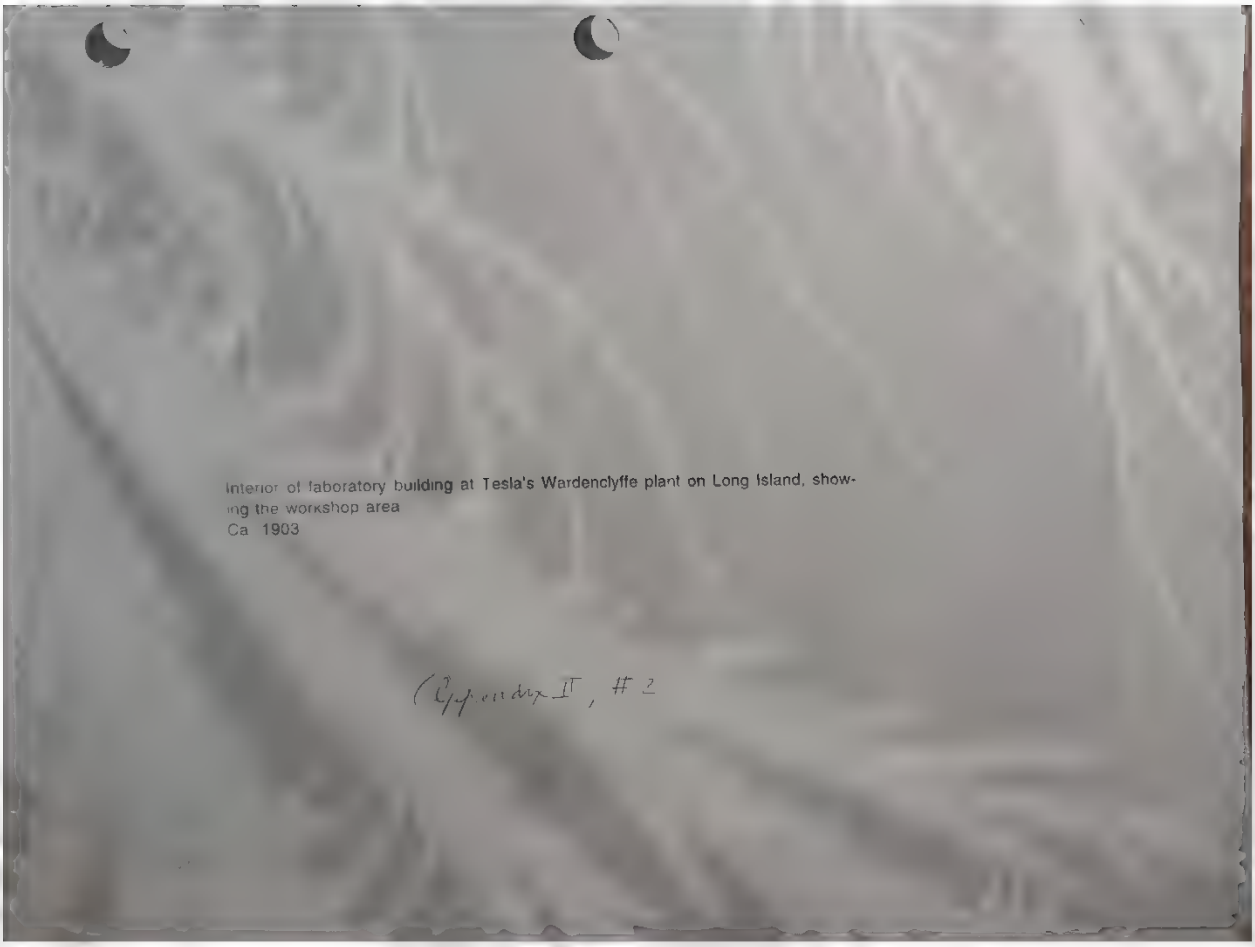
Inside Tesla plant 1914

3769

Photo by Thomas R. Bayles

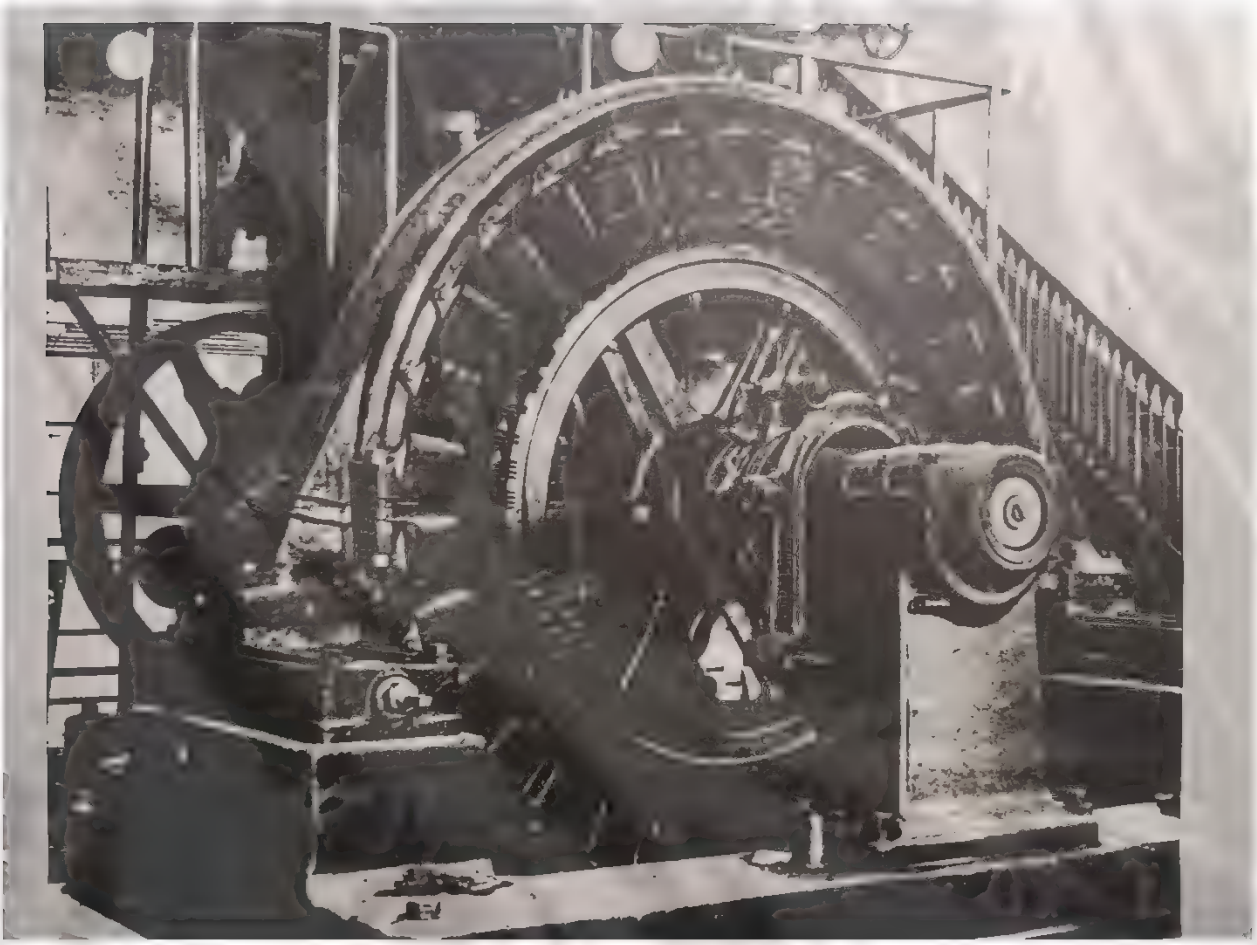


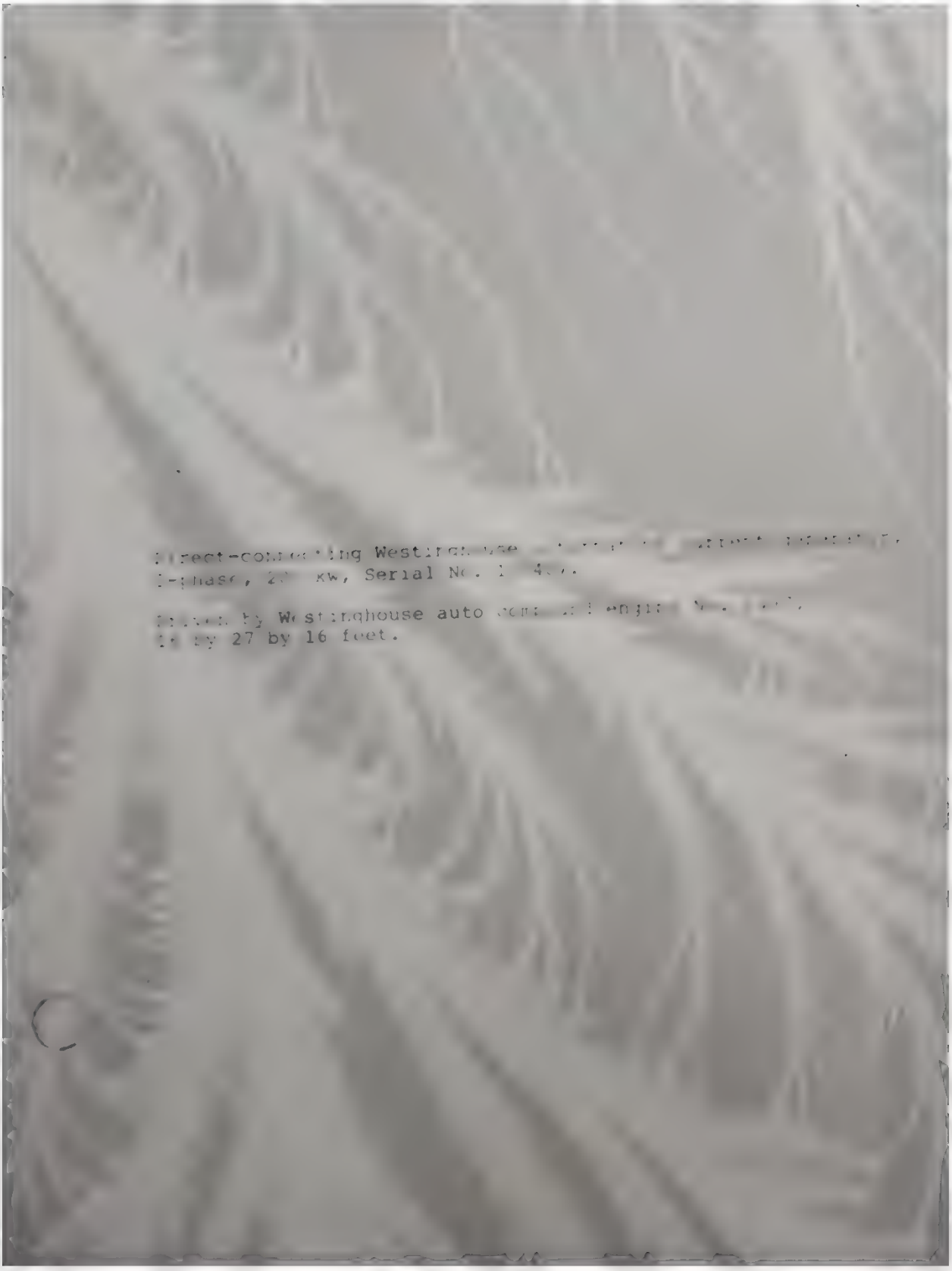




Interior of laboratory building at Tesla's Wardenclyffe plant on Long Island, showing the workshop area
Ca 1903

(Cyclopedia II, #2





Direct-connecting Westinghouse [illegible]
1-phase, 2[illegible] kw, Serial No. 1[illegible].

Driven by Westinghouse auto[illegible]
14 by 27 by 16 feet.

2.2 PLANT 1 EQUIPMENT

2.2.1 Intake Equipment

The intakes for Plant 1 are located on the south bank of the river, 300 feet upstream from the Falls, and consist of two 20-foot-wide bays. The bays are protected by sets of trashracks, which prevent large pieces of debris from entering the intake area. Additional sets of trashracks, which collect smaller debris, protect the entrances to two 8.5-foot square headgates. The gates are operated by electric motors through gears and rack and pinions. The trashracks have mechanical raker assemblies, powered by electric motors, that remove the debris from the intake area. The operation of the rakers is automatic and initiated by signals from the pressure transducers monitoring the differential water pressure across the face of the trashracks. This prevents accidental dewatering of the penstocks due to blockage of the intakes. The rakers can also be operated manually at the trashracks or remotely from the control house.

2.2.2 Flowline and Penstocks

The headgates cover the entrances to two vertical 7.5-foot diameter steel penstocks, which descend 270 feet to the powerhouse directly below. The penstocks are secured to the walls of a vertical shaft hollowed out of solid rock, which opens into a man-made cavern, commonly called the "cavity." When the penstock for Units 1-4 reaches the cavity, it feeds into a horizontal receiver that extends for 160 feet along the length of the powerhouse. The cylindrical receiver has a 1-inch wall thickness and is 10 feet in diameter for the first 80 feet and then tapers down to 7.5 feet in diameter for the final 80 feet. The second penstock is dedicated to Unit 5 and feeds into its turbine directly.

2.2.3 Turbine and Generators

The cavity features four multiple runner, horizontal impulse-type waterwheel turbines (Units 1-4) and one horizontal Francis-type turbine (Unit 5). Units 1-4 each have a 2,500 hp, 6-runner turbine, which operates at 300 rpm and 252 feet of rated head. The runners are powered by a set of 12 needle-valve controlled nozzles. The existing units were installed shortly after the units initially installed were found to be inadequate. The Unit 5 turbine, a single discharge Francis, was added in 1905 and is rated at 10,000 hp, 300 rpm at an effective head of 260 feet.

The Unit 1-4 generators are horizontal shaft, stationary field generators, three-phase, 60 cycle, 2,000 volts at 300 rpm. The ratings for the generators are: Unit 1 – 1,500 kVA, Unit 2 – 1,800 kVA, Unit 3 – 1,500 kVA and Unit 4 – 1,500 kVA, all with a 1.0 power factor (pf). Unit 5 is a conventional rotating field, horizontal-type generator, three-phase, 60 cycle, 2,000 volts at 300 rpm. Unit 5 is rated 6,220 kVA, with a 0.9 pf. The excitation for Units 1-4 is supplied by a common bus connected to a waterwheel-driven direct current generator rated 75 kW at 125 volts. A motor-driven exciter rated 75 kW, 125 volts at 690 rpm supplies excitation to Unit 5.

2.2.4 Tailrace

Tailwaters exit the powerhouse via a 450-foot long natural rock tailrace tunnel, which discharges directly into a natural plunge pool near the base of the Falls. An elevated walkway extends the length of the tailrace and is secured by a fence and locked gate at the plunge pool opening.

3. Underground Cavity

Character-Defining Features

- Structure lies 270 feet below ground hollowed out of the rock
- Unlined stone surface (no concrete or timber coffering)
- Wood structure column and beam supports
- Inverted trusses
- Concrete floors
- Original generating equipment (5 units) dating from 1898 to 1905
- Original light fixtures
- Original dedication light fixtures reading "1898"

Significance



Figure 3.3-3 - Original Lights in Underground Cavity

The Snoqualmie Falls Project was the first in the world to feature a completely underground electric generating station. Built in 1898, the underground cavity (Figures 3.3-3 through 3.3-5), which houses the electric generating station, represented a new mode of construction and operation for the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The location of the generating station reflects a unique adaptation by the project engineers to the natural landscape present at Snoqualmie Falls. By locating Plant 1 in the underground cavity, project engineers protected the generating equipment from external weather conditions and took advantage of the water's 270-foot drop through the penstocks to generate high head. The underground cavity and the generating equipment have retained much of their original appearance. These structures serve as reminders of an early era in engineering design.

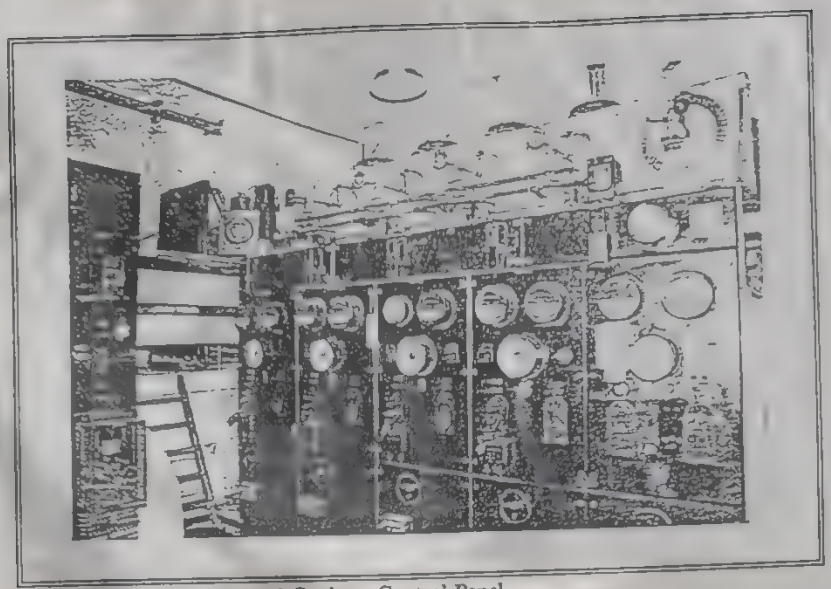
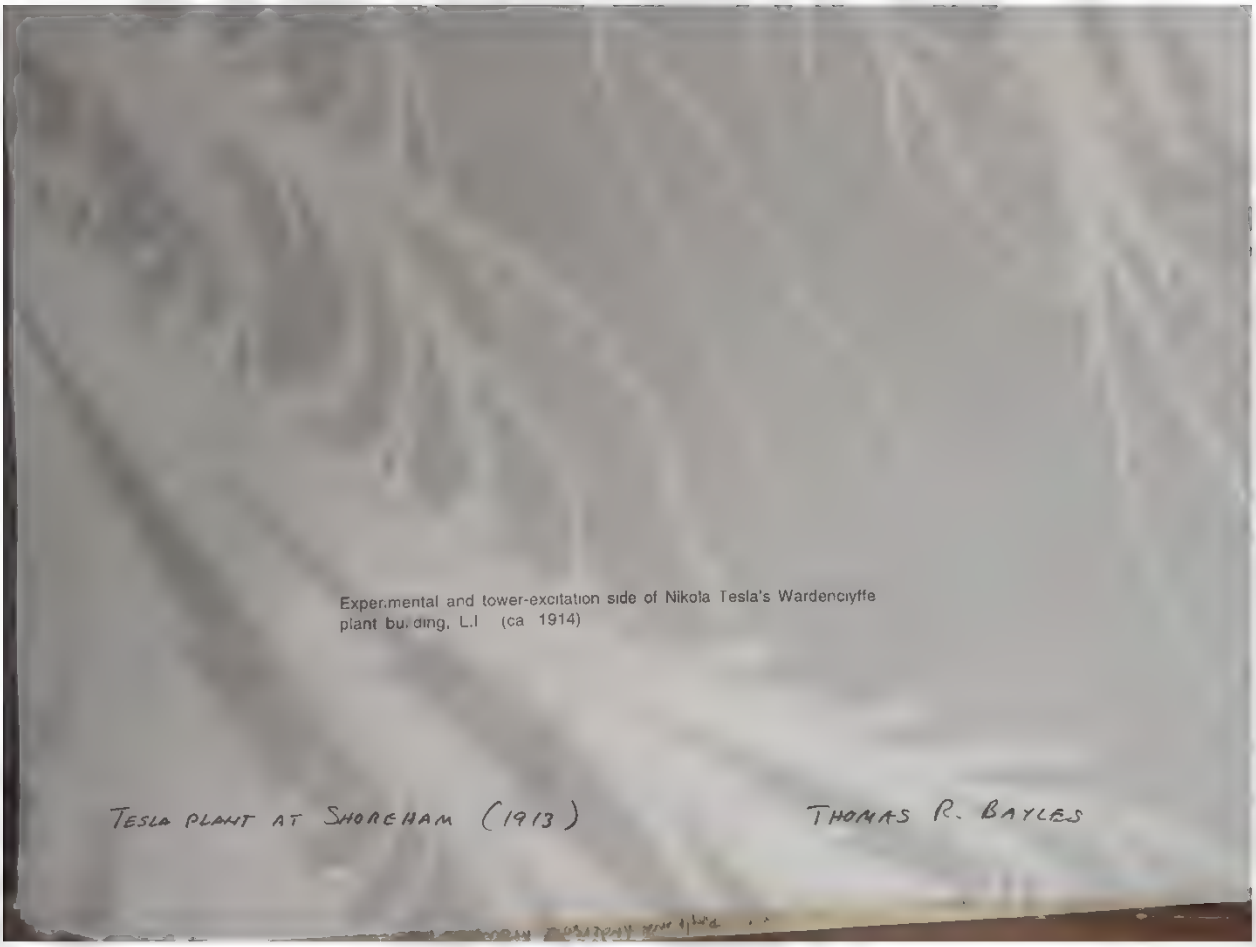


Figure 3.3-4 - Underground Cavity - Control Panel



Figure 3.3-5 - Underground Cavity - Generator Unit



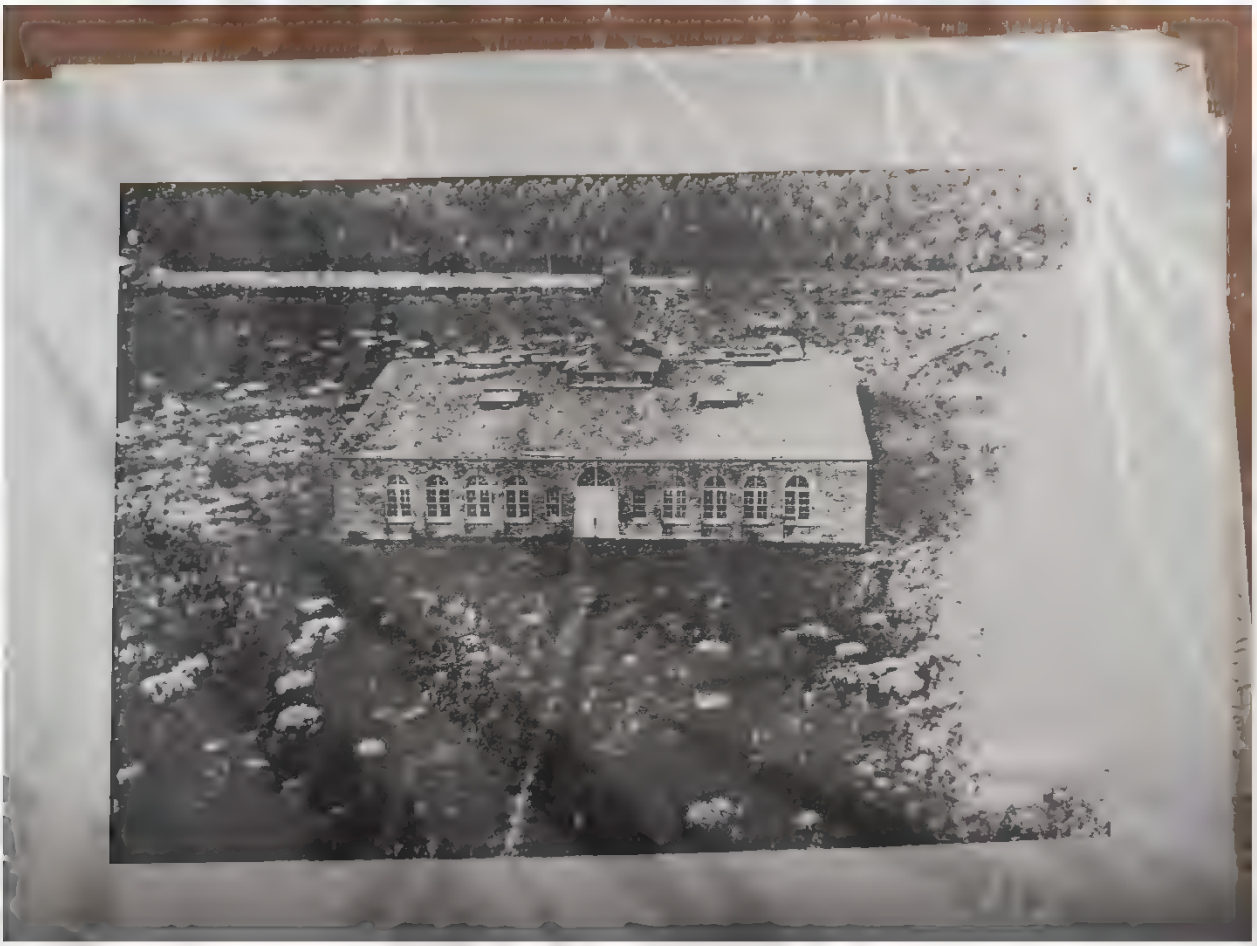


Experimental and tower-excitation side of Nikola Tesla's Wardenclyffe plant building, L.I (ca 1914)

TESLA PLANT AT SHOREHAM (1913) THOMAS R. BAYLES




L-A
30
Shoreham R.R. Station
directly across from Tesla's Tower
Tom Bayles 1913



Tesla's Laboratory 1914

Nikola Tesla's Wardenclyffe plant building, L.I., as seen looking down from half-way up tower. (ca. 1914)

3769

Photo by Thomas R. Bayles

Picture I took from top of Tesla's tower showing Shoreham railroad station in 1914.

Looking down at railroad station across from Nikola Tesla's Wardenclyffe plant, L.I., as seen from half-way up tower. (ca. 1914)

3769

Photo by Thomas R. Bayles




LIA
31
Looking down from top of Tesla's Tower
at what is now Route 25A
Tom Bayles 1913




J. M. Otter Glasgow, N. Y.



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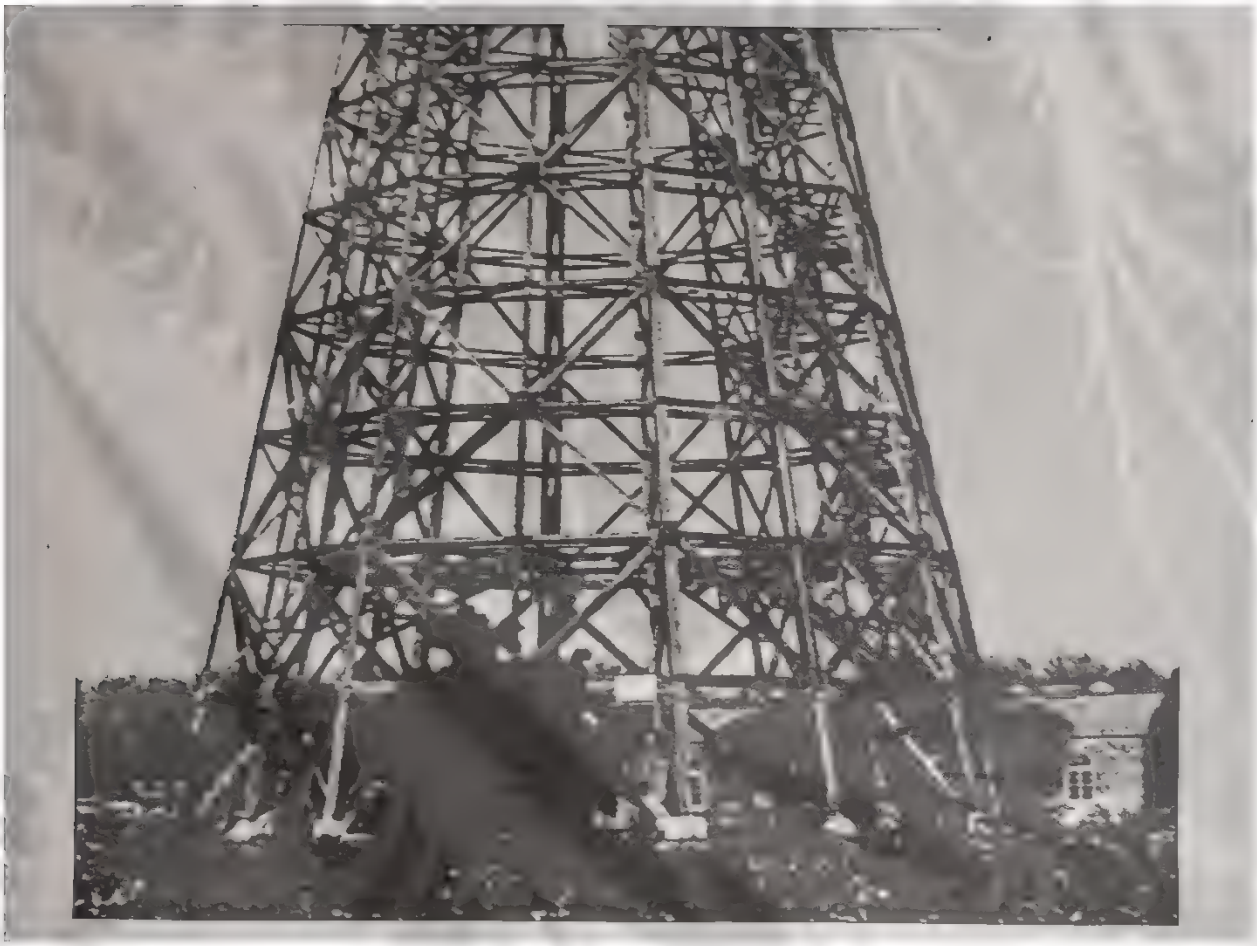
Tesla's behmoth tower, to be used for the demonstration of wireless transmission of power across the Atlantic, was erected in 1901 at Wardenclyffe (near Shoreham) on Long Island. Built entirely of wood, except for the 55-ton skeletonized globe at the top, it was designed so that every spar could be taken out at any time and replaced if necessary.

Photo by Lillian McChesney, ca. 1916



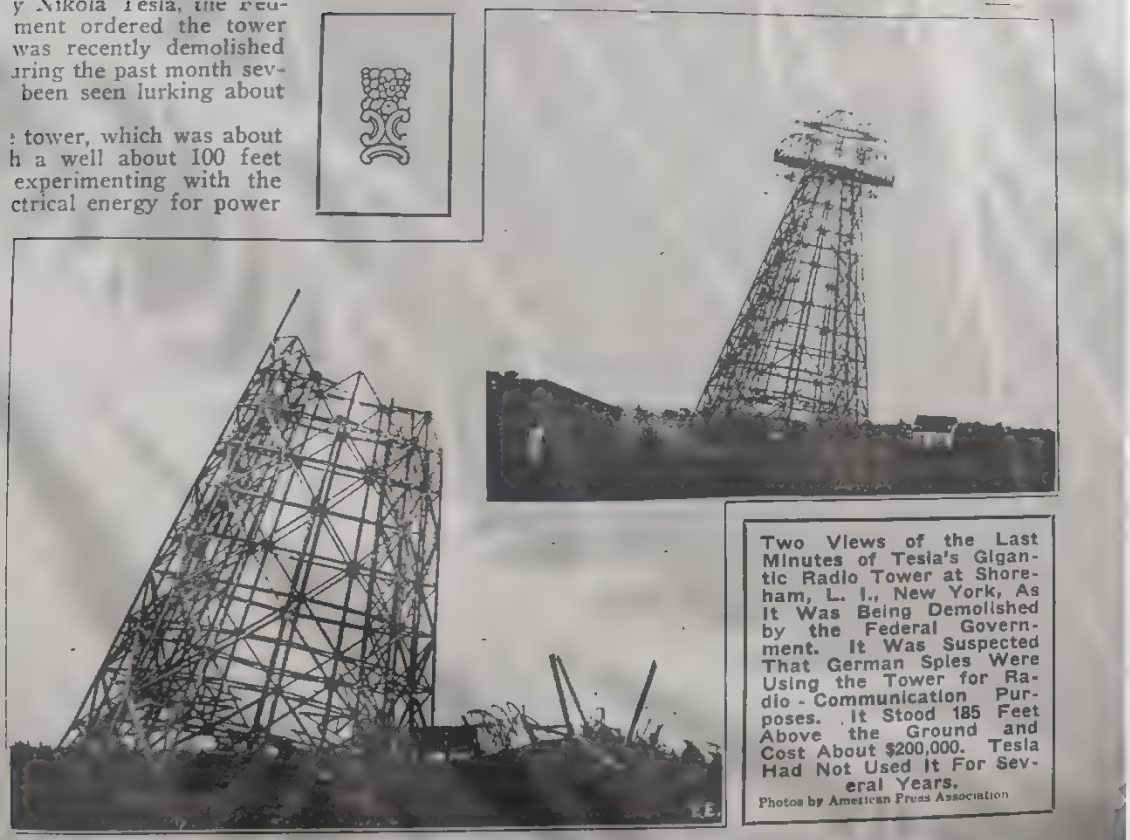


Detail of tower construction at Tesla's Wardenclyffe plant on Long Island. The tower was constructed of large wood beams connected with metal plates. Ca. 1917 (prior to the destruction of the tower).



y Nikola Tesla, the Fed-
ment ordered the tower
was recently demolished
uring the past month sev-
been seen lurking about

: tower, which was about
h a well about 100 feet
experimenting with the
ctrical energy for power



Two Views of the Last Minutes of Tesla's Gigantic Radio Tower at Shoreham, L. I., New York, As It Was Being Demolished by the Federal Government. It Was Suspected That German Spies Were Using the Tower for Radio-Communication Purposes. It Stood 185 Feet Above the Ground and Cost About $200,000. Tesla Had Not Used It For Several Years.

Photos by American Press Association

I met a man a number of years ago that was raised on Long Island in the neighborhood where Mr. Tesla, inventor of the Tesla Coil, had his lab. He told me of Mr. Tesla's notes blowing down the street when the junk men were dismantling his equipment. It would be a wonderful thing is some of these notes were salvaged and could be found.

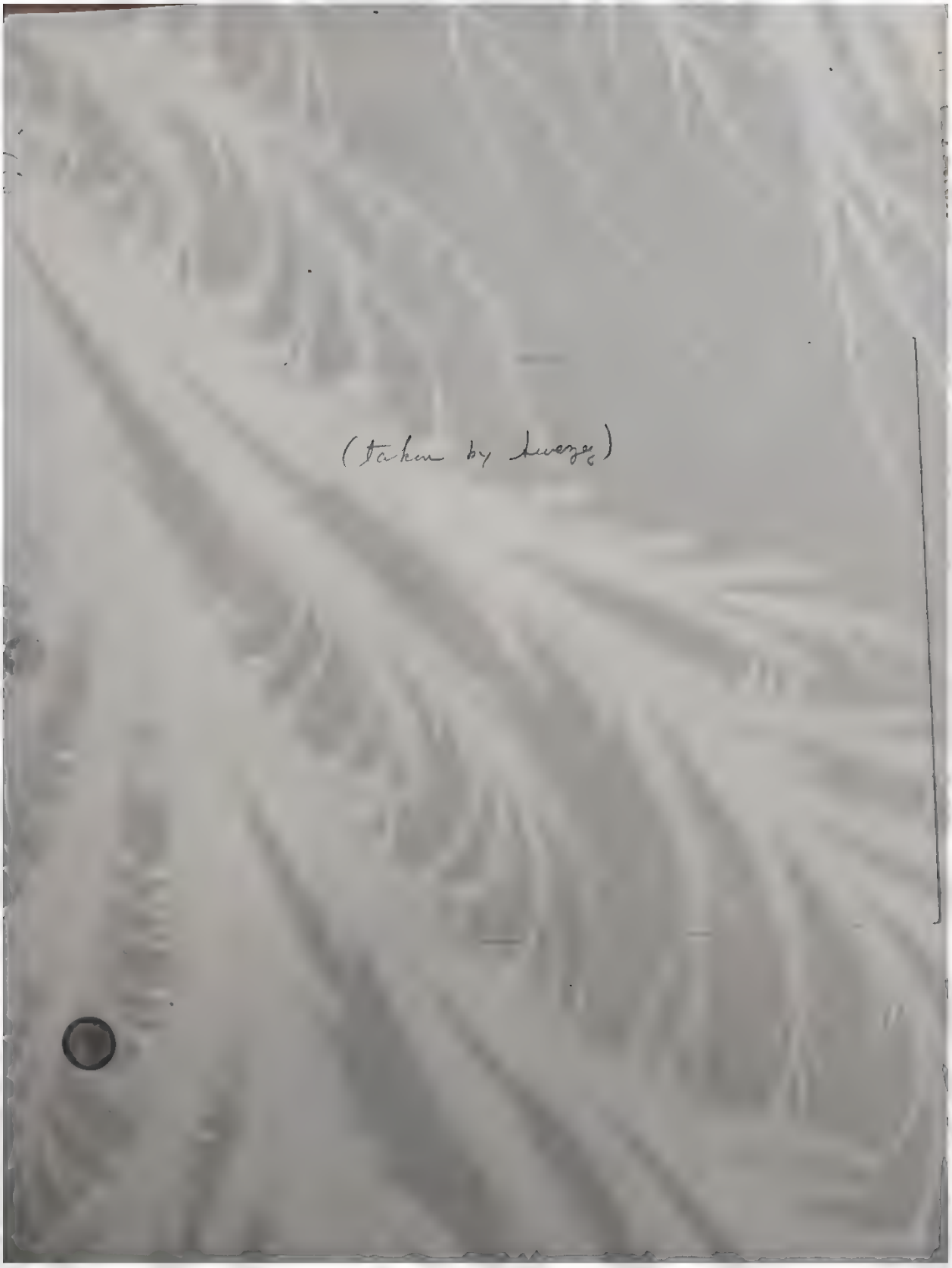
A. J. Baggs,
Inventor
12503 Wash. Place
MarVista 66, Calif.
July 8, 1970.





Dynamite charge set to the Tesla tower at Wardenclyffe, Long Island, July 4, 1917. Rumors spread swiftly that the tower was destroyed by the federal government to prevent its use by foreign agents to transmit information to Europe concerning troop movements. The tower was actually destroyed by the mortgage holder, proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, to make the property more salable. Tesla had been unable to satisfy hotel bills amounting to $20,000. Man on right is John Melville of Shoreham.
Photograph by Thomas R. Bayless

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(taken by Lucas)







Base of Tesla Tower, Shoreham, L.I. ca. 1920
EDWIN J. BINNEY, center.
MORTIMER F. BROWN, left
MARSHALL SMITH, right

Base of tower at Tesla's Wardenclyffe plant on Long Island after removal of tower. Note large conduit from the laboratory building to the 120-foot shaft beneath the tower to carry electric and hydraulic mains.
Ca. 1920.

Base of Tesla Tower, Shoreham, L.I.
Photo by EDWIN J. BINNEY ca. 1920



GERNSBACK PUBLICATIONS, INC.
200 PARK AVE. SOUTH
NEW YORK. N.Y. 10003
(212) 777-6400

March 12, 1980

Ms. Margaret Cheney
3854 San Juan Canyon Rd.
San Juan Bautista, CA. 95045

As far as I know, the Tesla illustrations which appeared in The Electrical Experimenter and in Science & Invention magazines are in the public domain. My father, Hugo Gernsback, lost control of the companies which published these magazines more than 50 years ago. And, as far as I know, no successor companies are still in business.

The artist, Frank Paul, has been dead for some 15 years. So I think you are quite safe in publishing the pictures.

Paul worked for my father as an illustrator for more than 50 years beginning around 1915. Two of the illustrations which you sent were done by Paul - an assignment from my father to accompany the Tesla articles in 1919 and 1922. The illustration from the June 1919 Electrical Experimenter was, as the caption states, a photograph of a model. The model presumably was commissioned by Tesla at the turn of the century. I suspect that Paul retouched the photo and added some details. It has the characteristic Paul touch. Incidentally, Paul and my father worked as a team; Hugo would supply the ideas, Paul would draw them. As their collaboration matured through the years, Paul became quite capable of adding his own ideas and frequently did so.

I'm enclosing Xerox copies of the illustrations from our bound volumes.

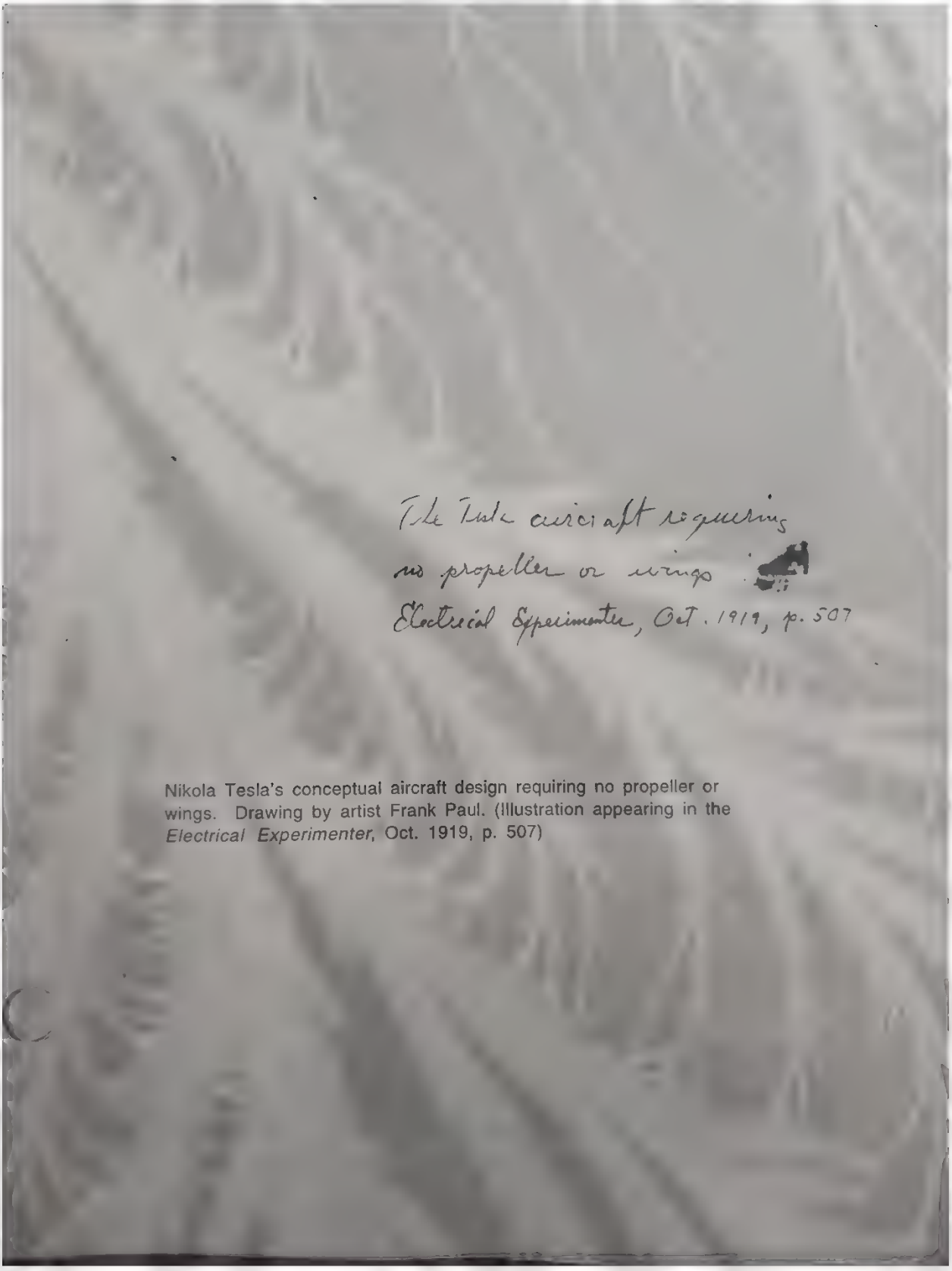
Cordially,

Harvey Gernsback

M. Harvey Gernsback
President

MHG/jc





Nikola Tesla's conceptual aircraft design requiring no propeller or wings. Drawing by artist Frank Paul. (Illustration appearing in the *Electrical Experimenter*, Oct. 1919, p. 507)



Copyright, 1919, by E. P. Co.

THIS PHOTOGRAPH OF A MODEL SHOWS HOW THE TESLA TOWER BUILT ON LONG ISLAND, EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO, WOULD HAVE LOOKED COMPLETED FROM ITS APPEARANCE NOBODY WOULD INFER THAT IT WAS TO BE USED FOR THE GREAT PURPOSES WHICH ARE SET FORTH IN HIS ACCOMPANYING ARTICLE.



Caption for drawing by artist Frank Paul appearing in *Science & Invention*, Feb. 1922, p. 912: War of the future as it will be conduced from the viewpoint of Dr. Tesla. – Machines of destruction more terrible than anything concocted by the master minds behind the "World War." Armies and navies will sail under the ocean and through the skies with not a man on board. According to Dr. Tesla, these death-dealing monsters of the sea and air will be controlled and directed from distant points hundreds or even thousands of miles away by radio weaves of the proper sequence and frequency. The tower-like structures seen on the land in the accompanying picture are transmitting radio-electric power for operating and controlling the sea and air defense craft. When one of these aerial machines passes over an enemy city, the power radio control wave is flashed out and the giant craft drops gas and explosive bombs, destroying buildings and people as well. Man will be the master mind behind the future war, but machines only will meet in mortal combat. It will be a veritable war of "Science."

Artist's conception of war of the future as it will be conducted from the viewpoint of Nikola Tesla. The tower-like structures seen on the shore are transmitting radio-electric power for operating and controlling the sea and air defense craft.

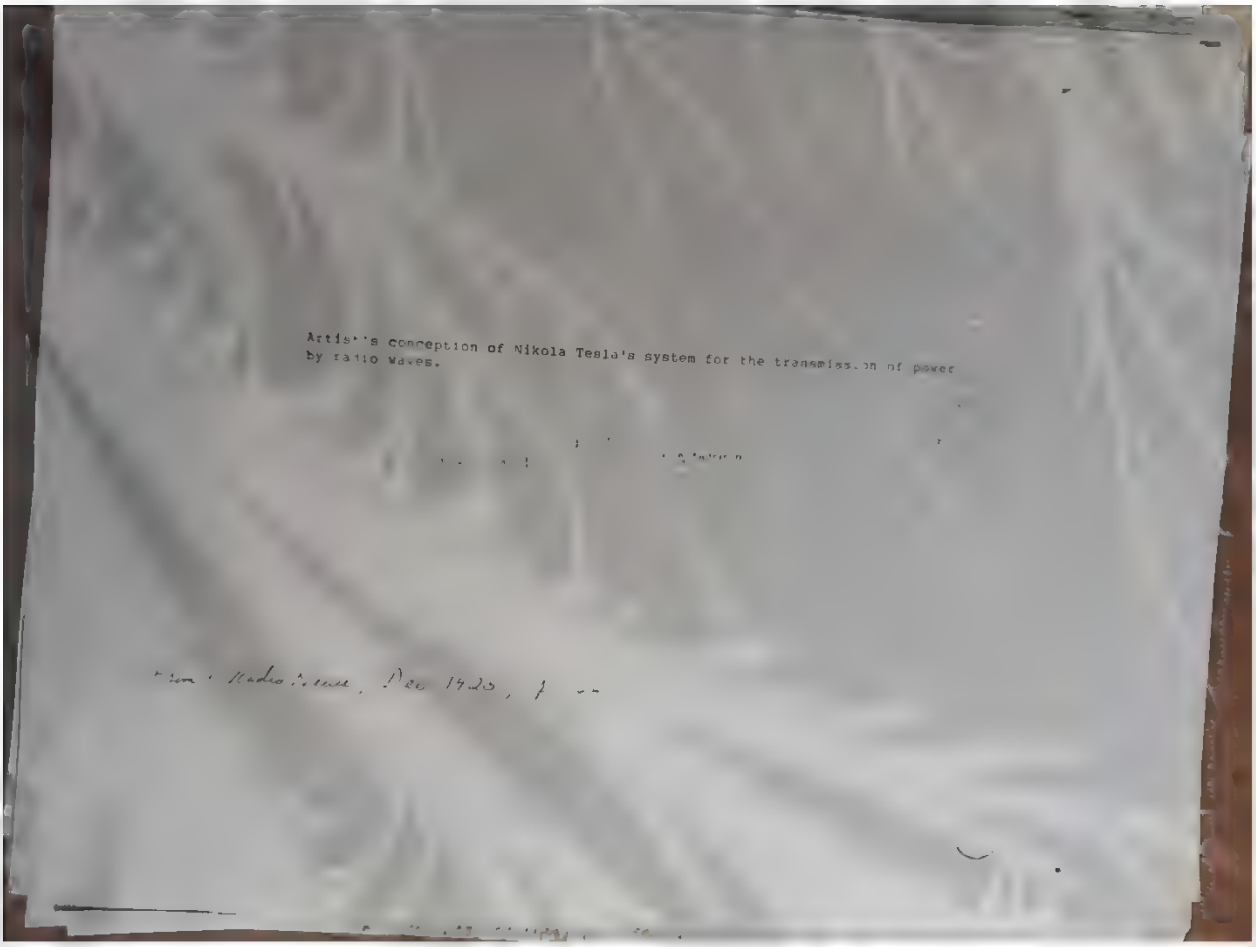
From: Science & Invention, Feb. 1922, p. 912



War of the Future as It Will Be Conducted From the Viewpoint of Dr. Tesla. Machines of Destruction More Terrible Than Anything Concocted By the Master Minds Behind the "World War" Armies and Navies, Will Sail Under the Ocean and Thru the Skies—With Not a Man Aboard, According to Dr. Tesla. These Death-Dealing Monsters of the Sea and Air Will Be Controlled and Directed From Distant Points Hundreds or Even Thousands of Miles Away By Radio Waves of the Proper Sequence and Frequency. The Tower-like Structures Seen On the Island in the Accompanying Picture are Transmitting Radio-Electric Power for Operating and Controlling the Sea and Air Defense Craft. When One of These Aerial Machines Passes Over an Enemy City, the Proper Radio Control Wave Is Flashed Out and the Giant Craft Drops Gas and Explosive Bombs, Destroying Buildings and People as Well. Man Will Be the Master Mind Behind the Future War, But Machines Only Will Meet in Mortal Combat. It Will Be a Veritable War of "Science."

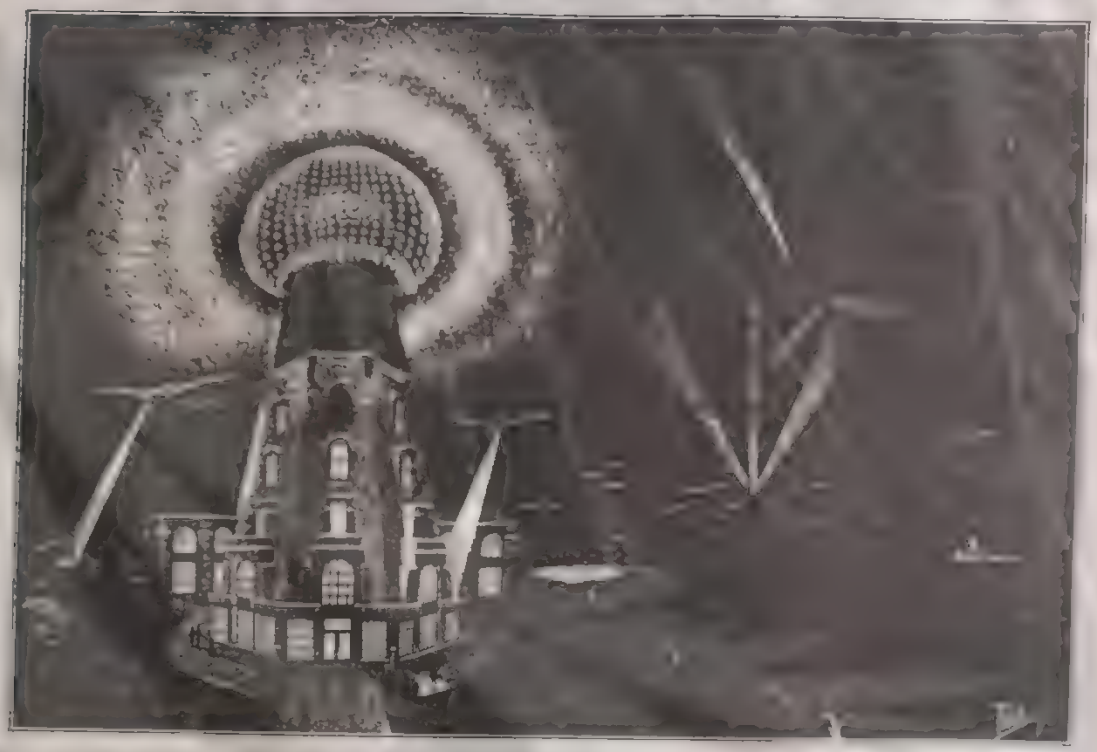


War of the Future as It Will Be Conducted From the Viewpoint of Dr. Tesla. Machines of Destruction More Terrible Than Anything Concocted By the Master Minds Behind the "World War" Armies and Navies, Will Sail Under the Ocean and Thru the Skies—With Not a Man On Board. According to Dr. Tesla, These Death-Dealing Monsters of the Sea and Air Will Be Controlled and Directed From Distant Points—Hundreds or Even Thousands of Miles Away By Radio Waves of the Proper Sequence and Frequency. The Tower-like Structures Seen On the Land, in the Accompanying Picture are Transmitting Radio-Electric Power for Operating and Controlling the Sea and Air Defense Craft. When One of These Aerial Machines Passes Over an Enemy City, the Proper Radio Control Wave Is Flashed Out and the Giant Craft Drops Gas and Explosive Bombs, Destroying Buildings and People as Well. Man Will Be the Master Mind Behind the Future War, But Machines Only Will Meet in Mortal Combat. It Will Be a Veritable War of "Science."



Artist's conception of Nikola Tesla's system for the transmission of power by radio waves.

[illegible] Radio News, Dec 1925, p. [illegible]



An artist's conception of Nikola Tesla's system for the transmission of power by radio waves, which was proposed several years ago.

Transmitting Power by Radio

By JOSEPH RILEY

An excellent exposition of one of the problems on which investigators have been working ever since the propagation of radio waves has been known.

IT HAS been the fondest dream of inventors for ages past to be able to transmit power in considerable amounts over distances both long and short. They have succeeded admirably, for today there are millions and millions of horsepower being transmitted from the various power plants throughout the world to other parts of the world. But in all cases the [illegible] case of electrical transmission this material substance is the copper of the conducting wires.

But no sooner is the dream of the inventor realized than another inventor has another dream. He is not satisfied with the accomplishments of his predecessor, but he must [illegible] to do away with [illegible]. A admirable [illegible] question which [illegible] or not such a thing is possible.

The writer has no desire to commit himself by making statements that it is impossible to do one thing or another. Time and again the skeptics have been shown the folly of their ways. No sooner does one of these "intelligensia" set himself forth as an unbeliever, just as soon does someone tear down his wall of arguments, and accomplish the very thing the skeptic said was impossible.

For this reason, the writer will not say that it *will be* impossible to transmit appreciable amounts of power over distances by means of radio. The writer will say, however, that it *is* impossible to transmit appreciable amounts of power over distances by means of radio. This paragraph is not an example of tautology, dear reader, for you must note the emphasis placed on the tenses.

The point is, in just a few words, that in the light of the present knowledge, and the existing state of the art, it is not being done today. Let us hope that we will see it done ere our days are o'er.

There is another idea that may be appropriately interpolated here, and that is that, although, as far as I know the patent laws, there is none that prohibits the patenting of ideas dealing with perpetual motion ma[illegible] I do not think [illegible] there should be any such patent against [illegible] a transmitting power by radio [illegible] that we have a natural right to say that we think [illegible].

Now that the preliminaries are ended, let us come to the meat of the matter. There are natural barriers that have to be broken down before radio power transmission can become an accomplished fact and one of these is the relative importance between the [illegible] of the field strength [illegible] in order to bring energy from one point to another by radio methods. The reader must understand that when I make the remark "by radio methods" I mean the usual methods I am not at present referring to radical or revolutionary things like unknown newly discovered "rays," etc.

We can discuss [illegible] simply from our [illegible] ing to get DX. Just [illegible] the ham, who lives a [illegible] pounding in, just as [illegible] brass-pounding right [illegible] lead-in. And think [illegible] mundane existences splitting the hair-lines on our micro-micro-vernier dials, trying get out of the ether a mere wisp [illegible] sound from "Station KBVD, [illegible] Chimes."

If the reader has good eyesight he [illegible] see this very plainly in the diagram shown below. The curve is drawn for a station which sends a certain number of amperes up into its antenna. Right at the station if we had a receiving set there, we would receive a pretty strong signal. Let us call that signal strength 100 per cent.

As we move [illegible] receiving station away from the [illegible] station it is obvious that the received signals would diminish in strength, and how much it diminishes is shown by the way in which the curve drops downward. Kindly note that the signal strength is only 2 per cent at the small distance of 120 miles.

But even this does not nearly tell the whole story. By the expression "signal strength," as used above, we mean the current in the receiving antenna. This, by no means, is the power, for the power is determined by both the current and the voltage, among other things. The voltage in

(Continued on page 848)


Tesla B'ld. at Shoreham L. I.

Shoreham Revisited

Dear Sir;

In regard to your ad in the January 1990 QST. I am sending you the enclosed photo.

About 1930 I worked at the RCA transmitting station at Rocky Point Long Island N.Y. The building in the picture was refered to as the Tesla Building and was used by RCA as a warehouse. The building was in Shoreham, just east of Rocky Point. I had no information except that Tesla used the building as a Laboratory.

There were rumors that he was trying to develop means of transmitting power by radio frequency.

RCA might have acquired the building via their connection with Westinghouse.

As to Tesla, there are many who believed that Tesla invented the three-phase induction motor and should have received the credit and monetary rewards.

I hope the picture has some value to your organization

73s
Louis Wolf; KD2HV



From Steve Eisweck, Int'l Tesla Society 10/10/90



From: REFLEX-SHUNS, Vol. 1, No. 1 (July 1981), p. 4.
(Peerless Photo Products, Inc., newsletter)



From Peerless Photo Products, Inc. 09-08-81





BROOKLYN EAGLE

BROOKLYN, N. Y., MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1939

Sale of Nicola Tesla Property Recalls Stories of Aged Inventor



The former experimental station of Nicola Tesla father of alternating current. It is located at Shoreham. (Brooklyn Eagle Photo.)

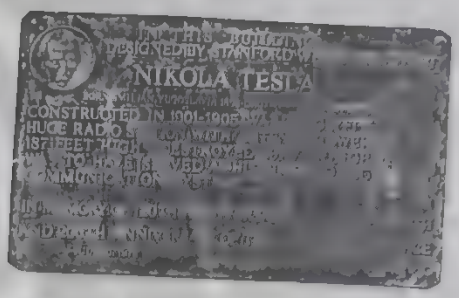
Spectacular Try to Communicate With Mars Once Aroused Shoreham








PHOTO BY - [illegible] - LONG ISLAND
Leland I. Anderson
FEB





Photos by PSA member Priscilla Hockman
of Long Island

(from Harry Goldman 08-15-81



ELLEN SHERMAN
97C Tracy Place, Hackensack NJ 07601

19 January 1996

Dear Lee,

I know that you have many photos of the old Wardenclyffe property, but have not been to visit the land as it looks today. I have finally gotten that role of film developed that I took through and under the fence, and I am pleased to send you the following photos.

These are in the order I mailed them in:
1. The building from the right hand side of the property. You can see just left of the building a white building that seems to possibly be attached along the left hand wall of the lab. It protrudes out in front of the building and goes up an additional story. This part of this building has been suggested for removal by everyone involved.

2. The building from the right hand side of the property along the fence.

3.The building from the street in front of the lab with a telephoto lens. The orange fencing is around the tower foundation.

4. The building from the right hand fence line. Showing the back of the building and the chimney. The white roof line near the chimney shows the height of the building proposed for removal.

5. The street sign at the corner of the Tesla Street which runs along the right hand side.

6. The white house or cottage which stands at the fence line along the front of the property on 25A.

7. The rail road bridge that was in photos found by Chris Bach from the original period.

I hope that you like them. Due to the inaccessibility, naturally the quality of the photos are poor, but I hope that you like them anyway. I am sending a similar set to Gary.

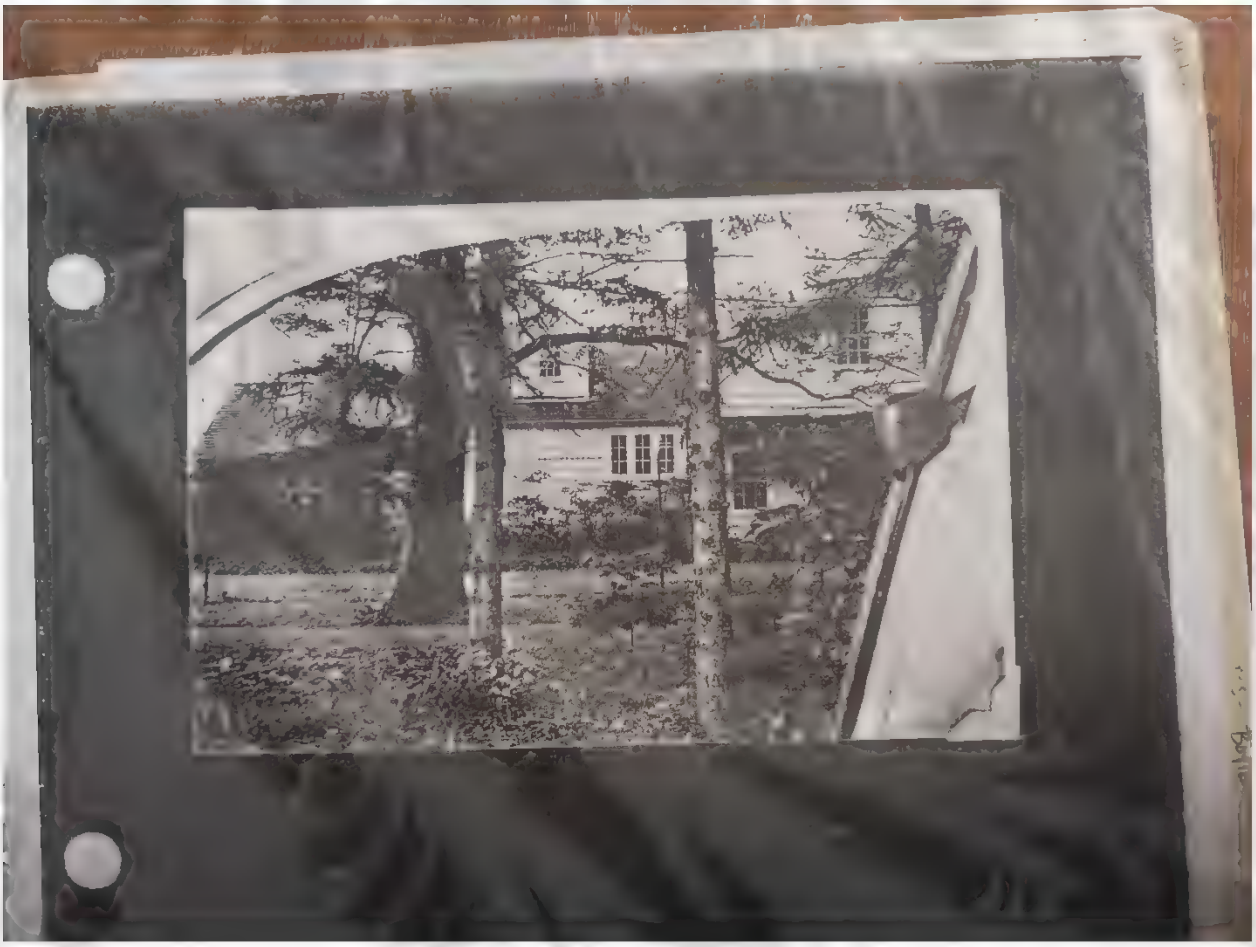
I remain very interested in the outcome of this project. Dr Conover tells me that the local paper has been in contact with AGFA and that they say that we are "A viable option". Dr Conover is in touch with LILCO and trying to get them to name one of their people to the board.

Hope you are well and I will speak to you on the internet!

Ellen Sherman



TOBRASON







Tesla na večeri priređenoj u čast Henrija Kluza 1910. godine.

Dinner to Mr. Henry Clews
In honor of his election
as
President of the American Civic Alliance
by the
Board of Governors
1910

(FEB. 21)

New York Times 1910

Jan. (26)

Feb. (3)

June (5)

July (17, 22, 26)

Since Clemens and the Albanese are frequently mentioned in the Times & their first name "1910" given in the Sunday Translation I chose 1910 to begin my



President of the Railroad.



Henry Clews, Banker.



to President heart-to-heart rbor folk last eation period— of ten days or lent.

ople," said he, t there is such the capital of stitution, and nths' vacation nervous strain ted during the are necessary no to continue ear with that ness which it

the Su- ved to be 88 or ued Mr. Taft, of his life to h year away ising and liv- and to that he

the Ameri- to the con- men and chil- ht to have a they can ex- d get exercise en can go when

er proportion? endeavored to of some of the New York, espe- large numbers vacation propo- a surprisingly themselves prac- and three ut of town Some, how- busily working, sed interesting tion problem, as views show:

should take. It would be much like trying to treat all diseases by one general rule, and one cannot fail to appreciate that this wouldn't work out well at all. I believe in vacations, but it is ridiculous to think that a man requires two or three months—I mean the average business man under average conditions.

"On the other hand, a man, in justice to himself, should take as much as he feels he needs—he must make a study of himself—an honest study! Some men don't need a vacation at all because their work is really a recreation to them—quite as much as a vacation would be."

NYT July 31, 1910 M.5, p.3

NYT July 31, 1910 M.5, p.3

employee in charge Mr Wana-

John D. Archbold, Vice-Pres., of the Standard Oil Co.

Oliver Harriman, Bar

...those who have more stereotyped ... are certain conditions ... like any standard vacation ... fault to arrive at."

Henry Clews, Banker.

Henry Clews got right down to percentage at once, and stated that he thought "25 per cent. of time spent in vacation, according to Mr. Taft's statement, was entirely too much, and that it would ruin some people.

"Why," he continued, "the average clerk would be spoiled if the rule for vacation was to extend beyond two weeks, although I do think they should have a two weeks' rest. The man in business on his own account—where he has the responsibilities of that business—keeping in touch continually with the fluctuations of trade, is entitled to a month, and furthermore, he should exact it from himself and his partners. If it is necessary, even go beyond this time; but I would hardly say three months is a proper rest period under average circumstances. Too long a time spent away from active work would injure some people—impair both their physical and mental machinery.

"At the same time I feel that a three months' rest was needed by the President of the United States and other high officers in the Government, and it appears to me that their duties would permit them taking that length of time without any detriment to their official work."

According to Mr. Clews age has a great deal to do with the vacation proposition. He contends that the older a man gets the more rest he should take, three months to take in order to days longer life and greater vigor ... accomplish better work.

"It doesn't do a man a bit of good to go fishing on his vacation when he doesn't care for fishing, or hunting when he doesn't like hunting," he continued. "His vacation in the strict sense of the word means relieving his mind and body from that to which he is accustomed.

"Some men think that in going to the ball game they get recreation, but from the time they start until they get back they are thinking of their business and planning what they will do when they get back to the office. The result is that the outing of the afternoon hasn't done them much good.

"To sum it all up, I think it is a very good idea for those who use their brain to any great extent to take three months, with the proviso I have said before. As for those in clerical pursuits of a more or less mechanical nature, they should all have at least two weeks. This, too, should vary in the case of some individuals."

Dr. A. Blauvelt, Department of Health.

"Yes, I saw that the President thinks the vacation period should be two or three months long," said Dr. A. Blauvelt of the Department of Health, but he don't explain how he arrived at that decision. There isn't a bit of doubt that many would like that sort of a vacation—so far as length is concerned, but I am inclined to think that Mr. Taft was putting it a little broadly when he made that two or three months period.

"Everybody knows," he continued, "that man and animal alike need a resting period called a vacation, but how long it is to be is no easy matter to determine, if it can be determined. I cannot say that spending a quarter ...

by no means to th... rest as one who us... active way."

Simeon Ford

Simeon Ford is k... man of the hotel bu...

"I think," said S... pulchrelike voice, w... of a smile on his fa... ing gleam of amus... "that it is very ni... to consider that I s... three months, but I ... very sorry. At the ... should have one of ... haps longer—for it ... been a big strain ... many baseball gam... so many personally ... over the country. ... have it—in fact, do ... that all legislators ... long vacation ever ... three to eleven mon...

"Personally," he c... had the time to tak... a real vacation—I g... year. But giving t... consideration, I am ... sion that the aver... does not need three ... I cannot get away ... for any such length ... the professional mar... more than any one ... clerks are concerne... their rest should b... during the year—a ... there.

"Anyway," added ... the greatest enjoym...

NYT July 31, 1910 p.5, p 3

NYT 7/26/10 p. 2

[illegible]

Special to The New [illegible]

NEW LONDON [illegible] ory Wilenkin, financial ag[illegible] sian Government, who [illegible] and daughter in the [illegible] in answer to an inquiry [illegible] he had nothing whatsoever [illegible] Russo-Chinese Bank.

"I don't know anything about the bank's business and I have had no instructions from my Government," said he. "The Russo-Chinese Bank is a private institution, and I have not received any word from the bank [illegible] in St. Petersburg. The bank and its affairs are out of my jurisdiction."

Mr. Wilenkin was financial agent for the Russian Government when Count Witte was at the Portsmouth conference, and during the past four years has represented the Russian Embassy as financial agent in Japan.

LAFAYETTE-SAVAY OUSTED.

Civic Alliance Abolishes the Offices He Held, in Favor of Committee.

Le Chevalier Norbert Lafayette-Savay fell yesterday the big stsick of the Board of Governors of the American Civic Alliance, which abolished the three Chairmanships he held in the organization he founded.

In shearing him of power the board vested it in the hands of a committee of five. At last Thursday's session in the Hotel Manhattan Le Chevalier sought to stem the tide against him by suggesting that the authority be put in the hands of five men. At yesterday's meeting Le Chevalier, Max F. Friederang, and Frank M. Ashley put up a futile opposition. Friederang and Ashley refused to vote and tried to prevent a quorum by fleeing the room.

Le Chevalier's partisans explained that the campaign against their champion was a Tammany Hall plot, and that traitors in the Alliance camp sought to capture its invaluable influence.

Le Chevalier left the scene saying he will make a fight at the convention of the National Alliance in Rochester in September. Henry Clews resigned as President of the Alliance, but the board refused to accept the resignation.

The committee which will administer Le Chevalier's functions as Chairman of the Board of Governors, Board of Trustees, and Executive Committee consists of Irving M. Shaw, Dr. A. F. Haddad, Dr. Lucien Knapp, J. W. Miller, and Samuel Scribner.

HUSBAND OF HER YOUTH GONE

Mrs. Frank Davis, Married 22 Years, Asks Police to Find Him.

Mrs Frank Davis, who for fifteen years has lived with her husband and their seven children at 704 East 134th Street, has asked the police of the Alexander Avenue Station to send out a general alarm for her husband, formerly room clerk at the Hotel Seville, who has been missing since May 25.

At that time he left home, telling his wife that his manager had assigned him to special work, and that he might have to leave the city. From May 25 to June 11 she received five letters from him, each dated in the city and inclosing $25, and each telling her that he was still very busy and could not come home [illegible] all. Its object was [illegible] get back their rights and to show [illegible]

Fell to His Death.

[illegible] due indirectly to the heat was that of Robert Mills, 28 years old, who lived in a tenement at 328 West Twenty-seventh Street. He went to the roof to sleep, taking with him a small cot, which he placed against the coping of the air shaft. Before he had been asleep an hour a crash was heard in the court below, and his body was found later on the concrete flooring.

From Brooklyn was reported the death of Mrs. Mary Moran of 613 Sterling Street, due to asphyxiation, seeking relief from the heat.

Here is a list of those who were prostrated by the heat in Manhattan and the Bronx:

CANNON, WILLIAM, 33 years old, of 235 East 125th Street; removed from 166th Street and Boston Road to Lebanon Hospital.

COHEN, IDA, 18 years old, of 310 East Seventy-second Street; overcome while at work on the ninth floor of 47 East Nineteenth Street, sent home.

CORNELL, JOHN, 64 years, address not known; overcome at 197 Bowery, where he fell to the sidewalk, receiving lacerations of the scalp; removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

LUPIRALLO, RAGON, 7 months old, of 512 East Fourteenth Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

McCUE, THOMAS, 39, of 332 East Twenty-third Street; overcome in front of 280 Third Avenue; removed to Bellevue.

LYMAN, WILLIAM J., 25, at 330 East Twenty-ninth Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

McLAUGHLIN, MICHAEL, 28, at Forty-second Street and Third Avenue; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MURPHY, WILLIAM, 44, at Manhattann end of Brooklyn Bridge; taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

MURRAY, EMMA, 18, at Amsterdam Avenue and 125th Street; taken to Washington Heights Hospital.

NOVAK, JOHN, 45, at Fifth Street and Second Avenue; treated by an ambulance surgeon and sent home.

PERTZ, S., 27, lawyer, of 433 Central Park West; overcome at 656 Broadway; attended and removed to home.

ROBERTSON, ANDREW, overcome at his residence, 135 Seventh Avenue; removed to New York Hospital; his condition critical.

SAMUELS, GUSTAV, 39, at 676 Broadway; taken home.

SILVERMAN, SAMUEL, 24 years old, 7 Avenue D; overcome while at work on the ninth floor of 40 West Twenty-second Street.

STRETCH, EMMA, 22, at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue; taken to Flower Hospital.

STOMSOHN, MINNIE, 20, at 198 Second Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

YANKOLLSKY, JULIA, 24 years old of 236 East Fourth Street; overcome at 100 University Place; sent home.

The Brooklyn List.

This is the list of prostrations for Brooklyn:

FITZ GIBBONS, FRANK, 20 years old, of 8,880 Second Avenue, Manhattan; overcome at the foot of Noble Street, and removed to the Eastern District Hospital.

HOADLEY, LOUIS, 58; taken to the Coney Island Hospital.

KENT, SAMUEL, 25 years old, of 1,691 Bergen Street.

LACALL, MARY, 33 years old, no home; overcome at Rogers Place and East Seventh Street, Flatbush; taken to the Kings County Hospital.

SAMUELS, DAVID, 65 years old, of 234 Ninth Street.

SIAZ, ANDREW, 34 years old, of 71 North [illegible] Street; overcome in front of the [illegible]

[illegible] Brown advo[illegible] inevitable un[illegible] need by recei[illegible] his talk. He set d[illegible] ent scarcity to t[illegible] the city for count[illegible] hygienic [illegible] requirements, the [illegible] which has advanc[illegible] years, and the d[illegible] ficient help even [illegible] formerly pa[illegible]

Mr. Brow[illegible] a[illegible] tion study o[illegible] great city s[illegible] on [illegible] at conclusions w[illegible] in solving the pr[illegible]

FIND GIRL'S

Swimmers Disco[illegible] the Surface—M[illegible]

TUCKAHOE, N[illegible] of Miss Katherin[illegible] floating here to-d[illegible] How she came to [illegible] known. There a[illegible] tions of violence. Thomas Costigan [illegible] were in swimmin[illegible] made in the wa[illegible] rise.

The girl lived [illegible] and Mrs. John M[illegible] Saturday evening [illegible] ing she was going [illegible] she did not return [illegible] was made for h[illegible] friends kept it u[illegible] morning the poli[illegible] the search, but [illegible] pearance of the y[illegible] alarm was sent o[illegible]

Her friends scou[illegible] mitted suicide, [illegible] way and have fai[illegible]

BONDHOLD

Aggressive Act[illegible] bash-Pittsburg[illegible]

Holders of the [illegible] cent. 50-year bon[illegible] burg Terminal [illegible] been circularized [illegible] mittee of which [illegible] Brothers is Cha[illegible] join in the actio[illegible] contemplates taki[illegible] erty.

"It is absolute[illegible] mittee states, "t[illegible] gressive action h[illegible] security, which [illegible] tion."

Samuel Unterm[illegible] counsel by the [illegible] which consists [illegible] Meigs H. Whaple[illegible] Clarence L. Harr[illegible] William C. Tayl[illegible] Secretary.

Under a depos[illegible] Central Trust Co[illegible] be deposited wit[illegible] Trust Company o[illegible] Trust Company [illegible] Title and Trust [illegible] phia, or the Com[illegible] Deposit Company[illegible]

NEWPORT [illegible]

CIVIC ALLIANCE HAS A STORMY SESSION

Trustees Assail Lafayette-Savay and Fists Are Brandished In His Face.

THREATS MADE TO OUST HIM

Treasurer Shaw Wrathfully Resents One of His Letters and Refuses to Make Peace.

Le Chevalier Norbert Lafayette-Savay got the rebuff indignant yesterday at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Civic Alliance. He had cut short his vacation and "stopped not for brake nor stayed not for stone" to enter the lists on behalf of the alliance treasury.

Le Chevalier is the founder of the alliance. His knightly ire had been aroused by a proposal to organize district clubs of the alliance in this city for political activity, somewhat similar to that of the Citizens' Union. His first act was to write a letter to the Treasurer of the alliance, Irving M. Shaw, President of the Chelsea Exchange National Bank. In this letter he protested against the "proposed looting of the treasury." He also called upon Treasurer Shaw to answer within forty-eight hours or be considered "guilty."

In spite of the Summer season, fourteen members of the alliance appeared for the meeting at the Hotel Manhattan. Le Chevalier had arranged for a luncheon and the tables were spread with silver and linen. The chef was busy on the luncheon dishes in the kitchen, but there was no luncheon. The proffered hospitality of Le Chevalier was scorned.

Of the fourteen members who appeared, only six were trustees and seven members of the Board of Governors. Le Chevalier's haste in neglecting to allow five days of notice to elapse had made a meeting of either body irregular, even if there had been a quorum. But the absence of a quorum did not hinder the outbreak of hostilities.

The Trouble Begins.

Before Le Chevalier appeared there had been considerable humming among the various groups. When he arrived he was greeted coldly. He took charge, saw to it that reporters were excluded, and then closed the doors. But the deliberations of the group became so heated that parts of the proceedings couldn't miss being heard in the outer corridor. Le Chevalier proceeded to outline his ideas as to the purpose of the organization thus:

"I never intended that the alliance should involve itself in local politics at all. Its object was to help the people to get back their rights and to show them [illegible]

[illegible] a line of reports that Le Chevalier was a [illegible] of the friend of Washington. At that time Le Chevalier [illegible] had made any pretense of being the great [illegible] of the Marquis de Lafayette. [illegible] over the occurrences at yesterday's meeting that he declined to sit at the luncheon table with two faithful followers after the other members of the meeting had deserted him.

CLOAK FACTORIES BURN.

Blaze on the East Side Thought to be Incendiary—One Life Lost.

One life was lost and $30,000 damage to property was caused yesterday morning by a fire believed to be of incendiary origin on the fifth floor of a seven-story building at 69 Lewis Street. A passer-by saw flames bursting from a window of the warehouse of Cohn & Kalk, cloakmakers, and by the time Engine 7 had arrived it had spread to the roof. The first floor was occupied by a junk dealer, a school was on the second and the five remaining floors were rented by cloakmaking firms, closed on account of the strike.

According to reports of adjoining tenements, no one lived in the burning building, but when the firemen entered the sixth floor occupied by the Adolph Meilinger Cloak Company they discovered the body of Barish Eged, an employe. He had fallen close to the door and apparently had been suffocated while attempting to escape to the roof.

Fire Marshal William Kelly investigated, but could not learn how the fire started.

The police ordered the tenants out of the tenements 303 and 305 Rivington Street, adjoining. While they stood watching the flames sneakthieves went through several apartments, rifling drawers and bureaus. Louis Weisman of 301 Rivington Street said he lost a watch and chain and $20 in cash.

NO STRIKE CONFERENCE YET.

Employers and Employes Cannot Agree on Union Recognition.

Two more letters passed yesterday in the cloakmakers' strike. From Alexander Bloch, Chairman of the Settlement Committee of Strikers, a note was received by the Protective Association, but questions regarding the demand of union recognition put by the association were not directly answered.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Protective Association a note was sent to Mr. Bloch and to Treasurer J. B. Lennon of the American Federation of Labor. This note read:

> Your letter of the 20th instant in response to ours of the 20th is received. The letter evades the three questions put in our previous letter as follows:
>
> "If we should finally adjust in conference every grievance mentioned in your letter, would you demand recognition of the union? Would you demand the exclusion of non-union labor from our shops? Would you demand that we sign a contract with the union?"
>
> Unless you can answer these three questions in the negative further correspondence is useless, and no conference to consider the grievances of our employes can take place.

The employers say they are prepared to confer upon and to endeavor to adjust any grievance that employes may have, but they do not consider, they say, a demand for the recognition of the union a grievance.

The Strike Committee issued a statement [illegible] union recognition

42D STREET WIDENED

Hotel, Theatre and on the Sidewalk Be Cut A

BIG BUILDINGS

Borough President S. Make Forty-second the Great Arterie

The widening of F from Park Avenue thr to Eighth Avenue wi diately, and will be Thanksgiving. The n owners who encroach line will be sent out President McAneny in have the obstruction three months. The made in the same m Avenue from Twenty- enth Street last year feet will be cut off th curb, and all encroac outward from the bu than two and a half f fifteen feet will be ad giving an additional c side of the street.

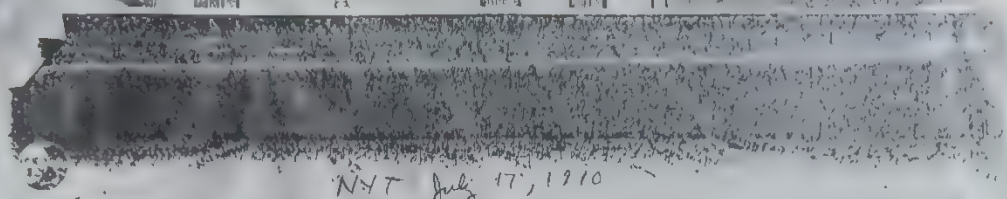
Many of the largest buildings will be af moval of the projec property owners mad ars in some cases to completely rebuil A few of the buil concerned are the Hotel Manhattan, al Bank, the Murra American Savings Riggs's restaurants t bocker, the Re and Hacke Music Hall. Besides ments there are many ways on private hous to be removed.

A small strip will al ant Park and the stair second Street elevate moved. An arrangen by which owners will under the sidewalk.

Borough President property owners down Hall yesterday to war court. Oscar Hamm the owner of the Re declared that any int property at this time ous effect on the busi the season being about cipal argument was th a half allowance for tending that the law fire escape projections three feet and a half sured him that the would be adjusted.

A representa

...y General Education Board



NYT July 17, 1910

N JUMPS FROM AINE AT SEA

nor Kaufmann Leaps Deck in a Fog Which nts Her Rescue.

LAUNCH BOATS

d About the Spot Where sappeared, but Body ...pt Found.

French liner Lorraine, which Havre yesterday, was run- a thick fog early Thursday, Kaufmann, a middle-aged ger, committed suicide by the rail of the promenade sea. In the fog it was use- the boats, so the big ship, ailing and men ready with at the rail, steamed about re the woman jumped for our. Then the ship turned k up her course to port. nann lived in Elberon, N. J. rning with her sister, Miss mann, after some months pe in search of health. Miss said to be suffering from

ne, her fog siren sounding was going through the fog Cape Race on Thursday was a gloomy morning, so lights along the decks were r 5 o'clock Albert Roux, a seaman, was polishing brasswork, when he saw the form of a woman pacing the far end of the starboard promenade deck. He thought it an early hour for a passenger to be about, and so he watched her. As he looked she walked toward him and before he could stop her turned quickly and climbed the rail.

On the deck just below was another seaman. He saw Miss Kaufmann's skirts appear over the edge of the deck above his head. In the second he stood looking upward he heard the man above shout, "Don't jump!" and then the woman plunged overboard. As her body shot downward he leaned out and just succeeded in touching her skirt.

Roux gave the alarm as he ran toward the bridge, and in a few seconds the Lorraine was slowly swinging around and bearing down upon the place where the woman was last seen. Chief Officer Courcoux, who was on the bridge, saw that it would be impossible to launch a small boat and send it away into the fog. Life lines were trailed from the vessel's sides and the liner began slowly circling about in the fog. At her rail stood many of the men, holding life preservers ready to throw, and peering out into the fog. No sight of the unfortunate woman was obtained, and the vessel was again sent on her course.

While this was going on some of the passengers came on deck. An investigation was begun and it was soon found that the missing woman was Miss Kaufmann. She had quietly gone on deck, leaving her sister sleeping. The news of the suicide was broken to Miss Sarah Kaufmann, and she was prostrated. Her condition became so serious that she was sent to the ship's hospital.

Capt. Maurras sent a wireless message to the woman's relatives, and they were at the French Line pier when the steamship reached there. An elderly man and woman were at the gangway as soon as it was put into position. They told the officers that they had received the wireless message and would take care of the other sister.

They would not talk about the suicide. They knew of no reason why she should have ended her life, they said

HENRY CLEWS, JR., ARRIVES.

Just a Day Behind Prince d'Albro—Mr. Clews, Sr., Comments.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the French liner Lorraine was Henry Clews, Jr., and his little son. Henry Clews, Sr., met them at the pier. The young Mr. Clews would not discuss the report printed here that he had quarreled with Prince d'Albro of Armenia in Paris and afterward became reconciled with him.

The Prince got here Friday on the Lusitania. Mr. Clews would not discuss his plans. His father, however, was more communicative, and, stroking the head of his grandson, said:

"We are going to make a banker out of this boy. I had intentions of making a banker out of my son here, but things didn't seem to shape themselves and the plan was given up. He wanted to be a playwright, and he took one of his plays to Clyde Fitch. The latter read it through and said to him: 'That is wonderful, but the trouble with it is that it is too good. What I myself am writing nowadays is dribble, for that is what the public wants—dribble.' Then my son gave up the idea of being a dramatist and turned to art, and as an artist he will, I feel certain, constantly add to the success he has already had."

LICENSE BUREAU SWAMPED.

Variety in Actors' Contracts Causes Commissioner to Ask for Help.

Commissioner of Licenses Robinson has asked Corporation Counsel Watson for assistance in solving the puzzle which the new law, placing theatrical performers' contracts under his jurisdiction, has created.

Mr. Robinson points out that fully 5,000 contracts of this kind are drawn in the city every week. The United Booking Office alone drew 1,600 last week, and the Commissioner asks the Corporation Counsel if standard forms of contract cannot be used. Otherwise he says such confusion will result that the work of his office will be demoralized.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's



Andrew Carnegie Cuts Down on Interviews.

. Hates Tips.

ily decorated

s thinking at destruc- things your- un.' she re-

ed out once- nts for some ere I give 10

Mr. Rocke- ate may also being philan- rt.

nomy of Mr. what like his ckefeller dis- but with a ney Truddles it's a pull."

Jr. goes into for lunch he s the impres- ne. The mo- Mr. Rockefel- h.

steals over his ntly, he lowers here is a ' and the ding a nickel placed in the nd.

Jr. leaves the the world He

Copyright by Pach Bros., N. Y.

August Belmont Picks Up Every Pin He Sees Lying Around.

There is a story that one time when Mr. Rockefeller had laid a shining nickel in the centre of the big, black hand of a negro waiter the darky, not knowing who his tipper was, had hesitated, looked around and then whispered softly: 'Here, take it back, boss! I can't [illegible] more than

Henry Clews's Economy Is Taking Care of His Health.

cashier of the Bank of England or the head of Standard Oil or any man, indeed, of ordinary business instincts.

Mr. Carnegie's special economy makes the writer said.

"What's the little thing you cut down on?" Mr. Carnegie was asked by the writer. "There must be something there is with everybody."

Mr. Carnegie's face took on a solemn look, which is always a sign that he's going to crack a joke. He gave a couple of rapid blinks. Then he snapped.

"Giving interviews!"

If it's any comfort to know that the irresistible impulse to turn off electric lights, which so many of us feel when we see the expensive things blazing imprudently away, is shared by million-

Paul M Elec

One time a ton home full to have more Morton and h est that they

Then, just a forward and thing. Morton ter, finally Morton glance an involuntar still with a with a far-aw tion of his v

"It will ele the nex

...y General Education Board

...ard of the General Education Board ... Harbor Street in this city ... and universities. They are ... colleges, Williams town, Mass., ... [illegible] that the college ... [illegible] $1,000,000 ... versity, Middletown, Conn., ... $50,000 ... lege, Mount Vernon, Iowa, $50,000 toward $200,000; ... nce University, Canton, N. Y., ... ard $200,000; ... n College, Georgetown, Ky., ... ard $100,000; ... n's College in Brown University, ... ce, R. I., $50,000 toward $200,000; ... lleges, (for women,) Winston-... $75,000 toward $100,000.

... the appropriations from the ... of the institutions must ... ing the larger sum. ... were received from forty-two ... of learning in the United ... share in the appropriations, ... of the requests being over ... d the supplemental sum to be ... times this amount. In a ... sued by the board it was ...

... amount available for appro... the General Education Board ... It was possible, therefore, ... d to make gifts to only a ... er of institutions."

... rs were re-elected: Freder... Chairman, Wallace But... ... E. ... Sage, Assistant ... G. Myers was elected ... succeed George Foster Pea... ontinues as a member of the ... Wickliffe Rose, general agent ... Education Fund at ... was appointed to a ... board.

CLEWS DEFENDS WALL STREET

Decries Calamity Howling and Tells a Story on Russell Sage.

Henry Clews addressed the members of the Finance Forum of the Young Men's Christian Association at the Fifty-seventh Street Branch last night on "Fifty Years in Wall Street." After a defense of Wall Street as a legitimate part of the business structure of the country, he told anecdotes of the many men who have made history in the financial district in the half century covered by his experience.

Russell Sage was one of the later figures of whom he told stories. One tradition of the financier that was old enough to be new, he said, was that "whenever Sage received a dollar or a half do... in the palm of his hand the Goddess of Liberty would turn pale, for she knew it meant imprisonment for life."

Of the present situation in the Street Mr. Clews said that the country needed more sanity in its attitude.

"I am quite of the opinion," he said, "that the time has arrived for calamity howling to cease; that there is now no occasion for undue anxiety. Business men have now no reason to feel otherwise than confident."

Welding Ring, President of the Produce Exchange, spoke on "Developing and Financing Our Export Trade."

The Most Sightly Dress Shield. It contains no rubber, is Odorless, Impervious, Hygienic, Durable, Washable. The only shield combining these essentials, rendering it the perfect Dress Shield. Every pair guaranteed.

THE OMO MFG. CO., Middletown, Conn.



The Thinnest, Lightest, HANDIEST Way to Carry Your Bills!

Patented HANDY BILL FOLD Aug. 24, 1909

Simplicity itself. Bills [illegible] No fumbling, no losing. Lasts a lifetime. 50c to $3. Get one anywhere, or send for descriptive leaflet

A. L. Steinweg & Co. 1... B'way, N. Y. Sole Mfrs. & Selling Agents

Employers in search o... high-class Help. See Page 12.

NYT Feb. 3, 1910, p. 6

...lave you an arctic ...

most homes there is one room ...osen from among the rest for ... fair degree of warmth. Ob... ...rve how the children cling to ...*t* room with the stubbornness ... ...ature; how they fret at the ...ought of a cold bedroom, and ...k with horror at the cold ap...



...conditions prevailed. The record ... business was that at the end of the last

NYT · Jan. 26, 1910 p.4

[illegible] Martin Beck, Max [illegible]

[illegible] was sufficiently [illegible] those [illegible] which [illegible] the current [illegible] total dis- [illegible] stock of the [illegible] of the earnings of 1909 [illegible] to 4 per cent. When the year opened [illegible] rate of payment on this issue was [illegible] one-half of 1 per cent, a quarter, or 2 per cent. a year. The dividend paid [illegible] June, which was also at this rate, was the first paid out of 1909's earnings. Subsequent dividends were three-quarters of 1 per cent. and 1 per cent. respectively, and brought the total disbursements to stockholders of record during 1909 up to 3¾ per cent. The dividend for the first quarter of the current year declared yesterday is 1 per cent., the same as that declared at the October meeting and paid on Dec. 30 last. With the extra dividend it is payable on March 30 to stockholders of record March 15, and brings the total disbursement on the common stock on that date up to 1¾ per cent.

The usual preferred dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared at yesterday's meeting, payable Feb. 28 to stockholders of record Feb. 3. The quarterly report, made public after yesterday's meeting, shows net earnings of $40,071,309, which is the largest showing for this period on [illegible], with the exception of the last [illegible] of 1906, when the net earnings were $41,750,125.

Taken month by month, the earnings show the usual decline from October to the end of December, which is incidental to the midwinter period. December's total of $13,211,339, as estimated, subject to change upon the auditing of accounts for the year, almost reaches the record total for this month, made in December, 1906, when the earnings were $13,282,735. November's earnings of $13,711,765 were actually in excess of those of the same month in 1906, which reported $13,482,484. October's showing of $14,048,205 was still well below the record of $17,052,210, established in 1907 before the effects of the panic had begun to appear.

Taking the quarter by months, there was a slight falling off in net earnings in December amounting to about $500,000, and November showed a loss of a little more than $300,000, as compared with November, 1906. The figures for the three months compare as follows with the same three months last year:

	1909	1908	1907.
October	$14 048,205	$9 415 868	$17,052,210
November ..	13 711,765	8 756,729	10,467,252
December ..	13,211,339	8,068,068	6,014 728

Unfilled tonnage at the end of the quarter amounting to 5,927,031 tons, was 1,098 tons larger than that reported at the end of the previous quarter, which was then the best showing made since the slump began after the panic. The unfilled business, of course, is still well below the high records established in 1907, when the capacity of the company was much smaller and "steel famine" conditions prevailed. The record unfilled business was that at the end of the last [illegible] tons. The [illegible] and Dr. Wise. It is expected that it will soon be purchased.

Rabbi Wise will in a short time sail for England, to deliver a series of addresses before the Jewish Religious Union of London, which represents a movement somewhat similar in aim to the Free Synagogue here.

Before leaving, Dr. Wise will take part in a celebration of the third anniversary of the founding of the Free Synagogue here. The occasion will be a dinner at the Hotel Astor on Feb. 8. Gov. Hughes has promised to be the principal speaker.

CLEWS AND HIS WIFE PART.

Son of the Banker Agrees to Separation and Signs Papers in Paris.

Henry Clews, Jr., son of the banker, and his wife, according to news received yesterday from Paris, where they have been living apart for some time, have signed articles of separation.

They had arranged for a divorce, but could come to no understanding as to their two children and the amount of alimony for Mrs. Clews. Mr. Clews, in court, contested his wife's plea for alimony on the ground that he had no money when he married her and that he has little now. This, with the lack of agreement concerning the children, caused counsel on both sides to settle the case outside of court by signing articles of separation.

Mr. Clews has gone back to his villa in Italy, where he will make his future home. Mrs. Clews is to have the custody of their boy for nine months each year and of the daughter for eleven months a year, and toward this her husband gives $3,000. Mrs. Clews has an independent fortune of her own which is said to bring her an income of $8,000 a year.

Cunard's Young Chairman Coming Here

Alfred A. Booth, Chairman of the Cunard Line, will arrive here by the Mauretania next week to visit the principal cities in the Eastern States. He is 30 years old, and is the youngest man at the head of any big shipping corporation in Europe. In addition to the Cunard Line he is the Chairman and principal owner of the Booth Line of steamships trading from New York to Brazil, the East Indies, and Australia.

Good Home Life Insurance Report.

The statement of the Home Life Insurance Company promises increased dividends to its policy holders this year. The assets of the company show an increase of nearly $2,000,000, and after providing for liability of $2,119,044 for deferred dividends, the company has a surplus of nearly $1,800,000.

[illegible] after the Easter [illegible] to bloom.

First of all, peg-top trousers a[illegible] with the revival of what is to[illegible] "natural" trousers. These a[illegible] the model, appear to be a m[illegible] tween skin tight and baggy.

The sack, or morning, coat [illegible] shorter by several inches. Th[illegible] will be the stylish length. Sh[illegible] ding, like the pegtop, is also [illegible] extinct, and instead of broad[illegible] the fashionable dresser will a[illegible] row shoulders, with a "high c[illegible] means that what padding wi[illegible] main will be pushed to the fr[illegible] the wearer a "chesty" appear[illegible]

The Norfolk jacket will be [illegible] popularity, if the models hav[illegible] to do with the selection of [illegible] the back will be "gathered [illegible] and there must be at least [illegible] on each side in front. Then t[illegible] other new sack coat, which ha[illegible] section of cloth, one-quarter [illegible] wide, traversing the peak lap[illegible]

Even the new fancy overcoat [illegible] has a box effect. It is held to [illegible] buttons measuring five inche[illegible] ference. Another innovation [illegible] suits is a one-button shepherd [illegible] up into a single-breasted c[illegible] resembles the coat now worn [illegible] the militant suffragettes.

Embroidered waistcoats f[illegible] dress will be shown, rangin[illegible] blue and white, with dainty [illegible] of needlework. One waistcoa[illegible] ular, seen on exhibition y[illegible] made in dark blue satin, so[illegible] sembling a trellis for wistaria [illegible] flowers daintily worked out i[illegible] silk. Polished black buttons [illegible] the place of the old-fashione[illegible] tons on evening dress, and sh[illegible] will show plenty of white s[illegible] and waistcoat.

Many of the designs whi[illegible] placed on view are the indi[illegible] of cutters in St. Joseph, Mo., a[illegible] N. J. But, it was explained [illegible] the models are here; it is [illegible] public to adopt and make por[illegible] tain style.

Senator Daniel Re-ele[illegible]

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2[illegible] Daniel of Lynchburg was re[illegible] day by the General Assem[illegible] ginia to the United States Se[illegible] his fifth election to that posi[illegible]

Greenhut and [illegible]

Tea Room

A place for comfort, ea[illegible] and rest while shoppi[illegible] Tea is served through[illegible]



Fri. 07-29-94

COLORADO MOUNTAIN CLUB meet to

Dolton Junior High

710 Tenth St.

Golden, CO 80401

Find to Sharon

Optometrist, library will be open next Fri.

LA
2525 SOUTH MEADE STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80219

July 13, 1994

Ms. Barbara Walton.
Acquisitions
Western History Department
Denver Public Library
1357 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80203

Dear Barbara:

Enclosed is a gift for the Western History Department. Although the inscription on the print is faint, it reads:

Dinner given to the Members
of the
Rocky Mountain Club
by
Mr. William (?). Thompson
Waldorf Astoria January 29, 1910

Nikola Tesla is in the picture, way in the back. I'll point him out the next time we talk or when I come down to Central for research. A very important middle initial for Thompson is difficult for me to read on the print in order to determine who he is. There are so many Thompsons....

However, does Western History have anything on the Rocky Mountain Club? I find it rather unusual that a dinner was given for it in New York City. If it was a Denver-based club at the turn of the century, Tesla perhaps became a member when he was in Colorado Springs in 1899. From records,. he stayed in Denver a week before returning to New York City.

If Western History does have records on the club, please let me know as I'd like to look them over.

Sincere best wishes,

Leland Anderson

Leland Anderson
Voice/Fax (after alert) (303) 922-7846

Enclosure: Photograph

2 1/4 T Personal Name Entry, no date, Jan 1910 from William ? Thompson
Nikola visit in 1907



Second banquet meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers (now part of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) at Luchow's in New York City, April 24, 1915. Many prominent figures in the development of radio attended including: _____

Photo by C. A. Scherer
Courtesy Smithsonian Institution,
Museum of History and Technology

Second banquet meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers (now part of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) at Luchow's in New York City, April 24 1915 Many prominent figures in the development of radio attended Nikola Tesla is standing at back
Photo by C.A Scherer

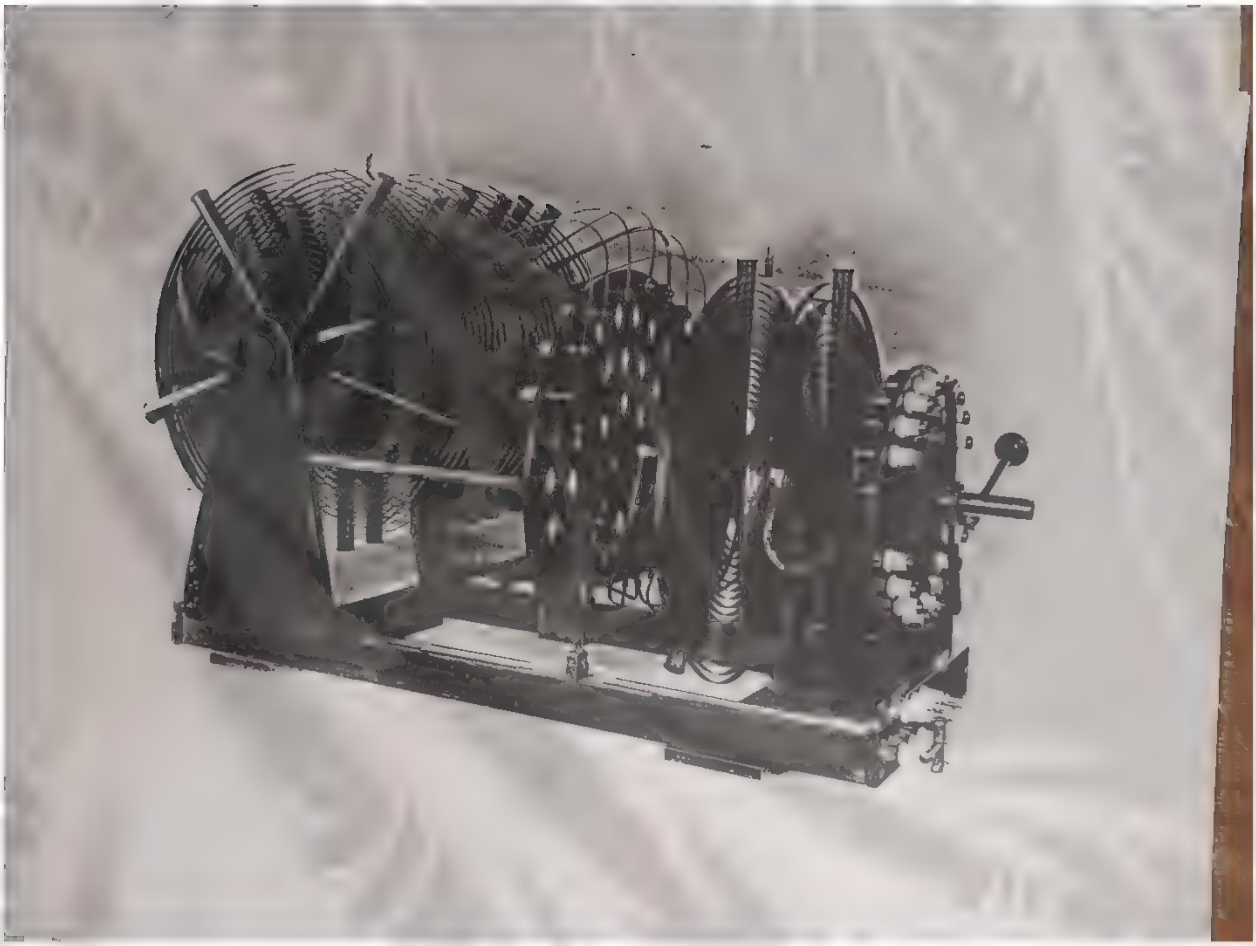


Nikola Tesla, in his offices at 8 West 40th Street, 30th floor, across the street from the New York Public Library. ca. 1916, Tesla then 60.





Nikola Tesla, in his offices at 8 West 40th Street, 15th floor, across the street from the New York Public Library. ca. 1916.





U S Navy shipboard transmitter manufactured by the Lowenstein radio Company. This was a 5-kilowatt set capable of 1,500-mile transmission used during WWI. A handwritten caption by Nikola Tesla read, "Apparatus installed under my patents on many war vessels which according to Secretary Daniels is 'superior' to any other."

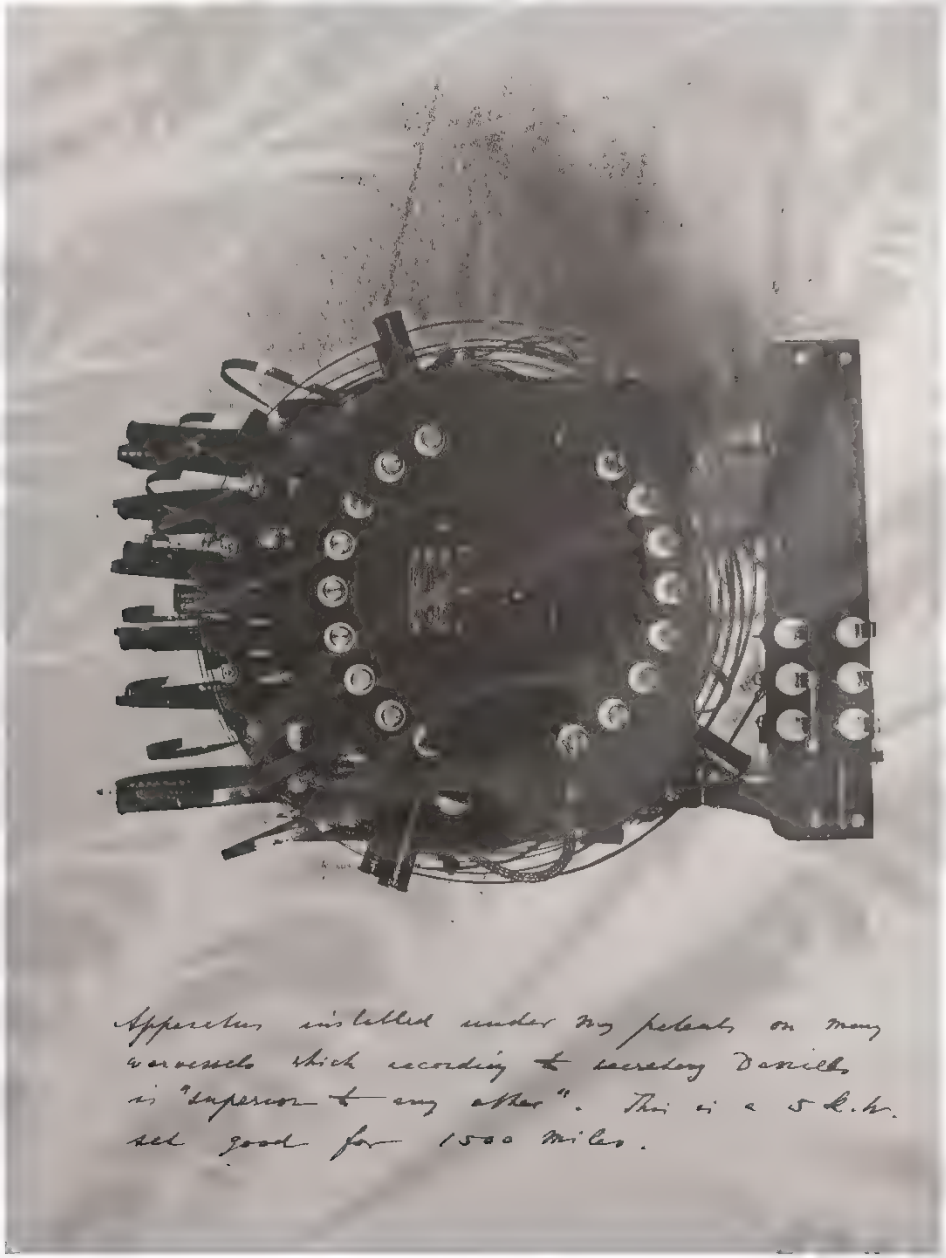
Tesla-Morgan Archive photograph #2
B&W from the cyanotype original

Credit Line: Courtesy of the Archives, The Pierpont Morgan Library, New York.

A pair of photographs showing a U.S. Navy shipboard transmitter manufactured by the Lowenstein Radio Company. This was a 5 kilowatt set capable of 1,500 mile transmission used during WWI. The handwritten caption by Tesla reads "Apparatus installed under my patents on many war vessels which according to Secretary Daniels is 'superior to any other.'" Note the nameplates on rear of set, the lower one reading

LICENSED
UNDER
NIKOLA TESLA PATENTS

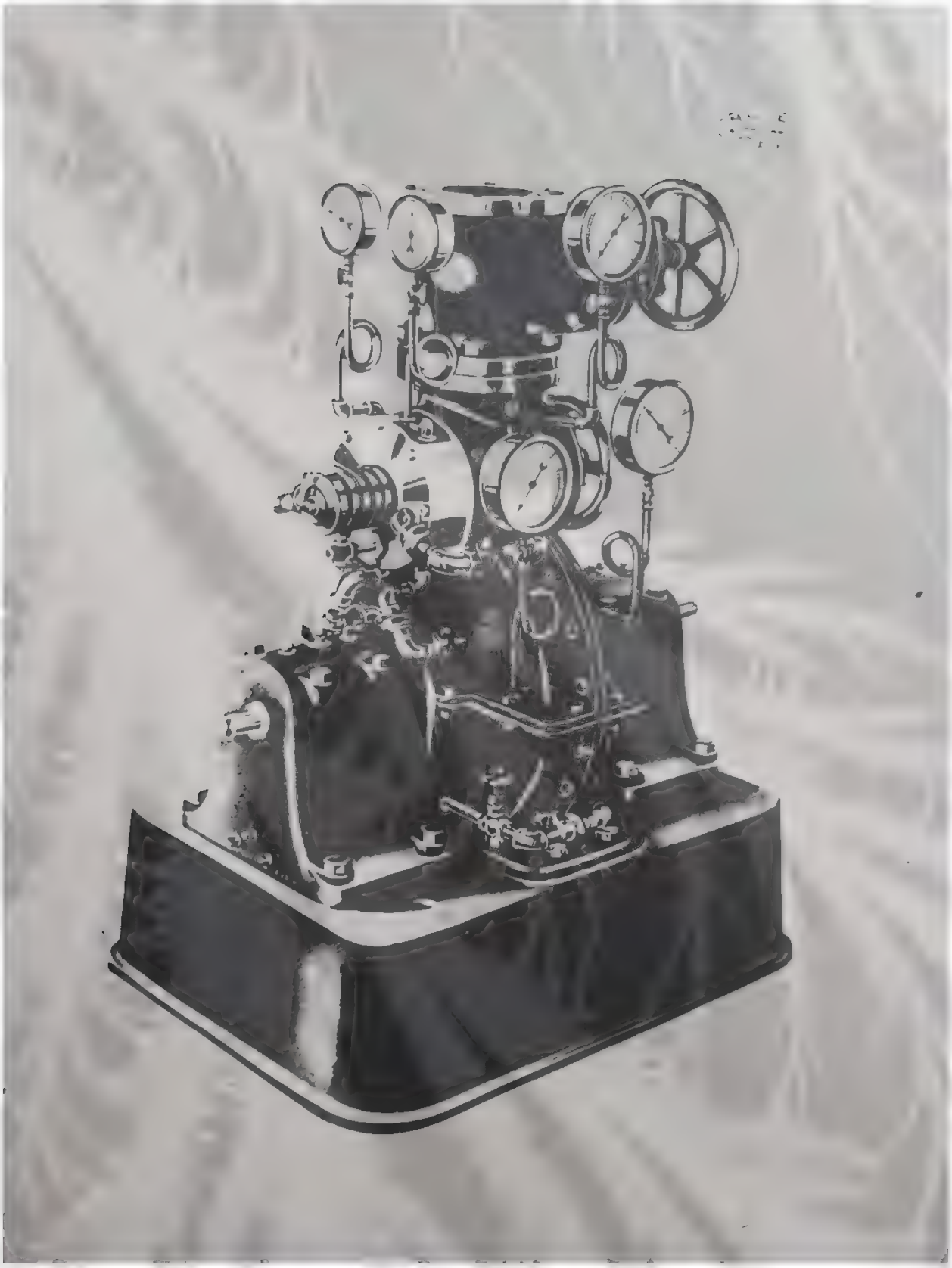
March 20 1900	November 5 1901
May 15, 1900	March 17, 1903
October 22, 1901	April 14, 1903

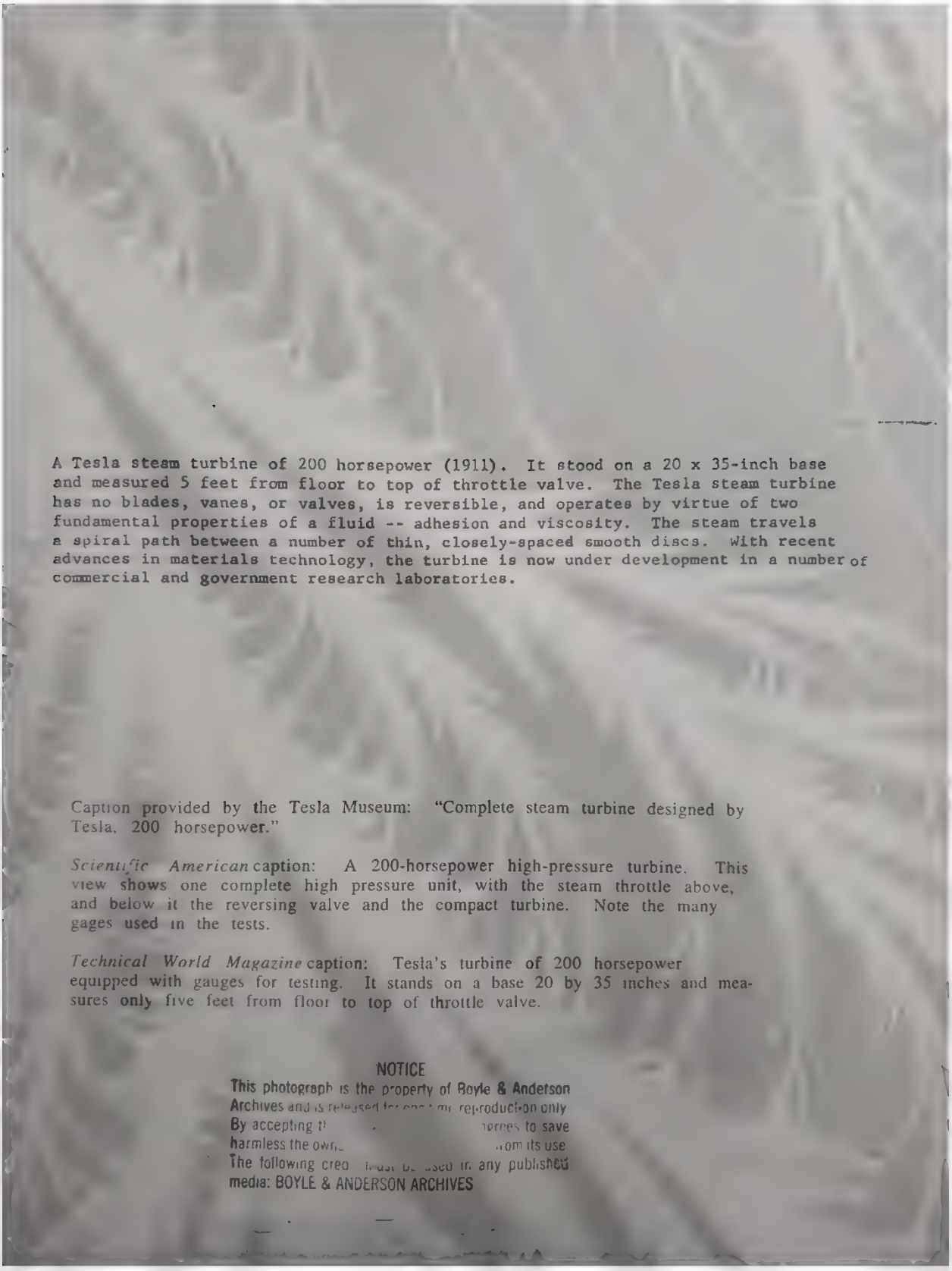


Apparatus installed under my petrol tank on many warvessels which recording & secretary Daniell is "superior to any other". This is a 5 k.w. set good for 1500 miles.

Tesla-Morgan Archive photograph #1
B&W from the cyanotype original

Credit Line: Courtesy of the Archives, The Pierpont Morgan Library, New York





A Tesla steam turbine of 200 horsepower (1911). It stood on a 20 x 35-inch base and measured 5 feet from floor to top of throttle valve. The Tesla steam turbine has no blades, vanes, or valves, is reversible, and operates by virtue of two fundamental properties of a fluid -- adhesion and viscosity. The steam travels a spiral path between a number of thin, closely-spaced smooth discs. With recent advances in materials technology, the turbine is now under development in a number of commercial and government research laboratories.

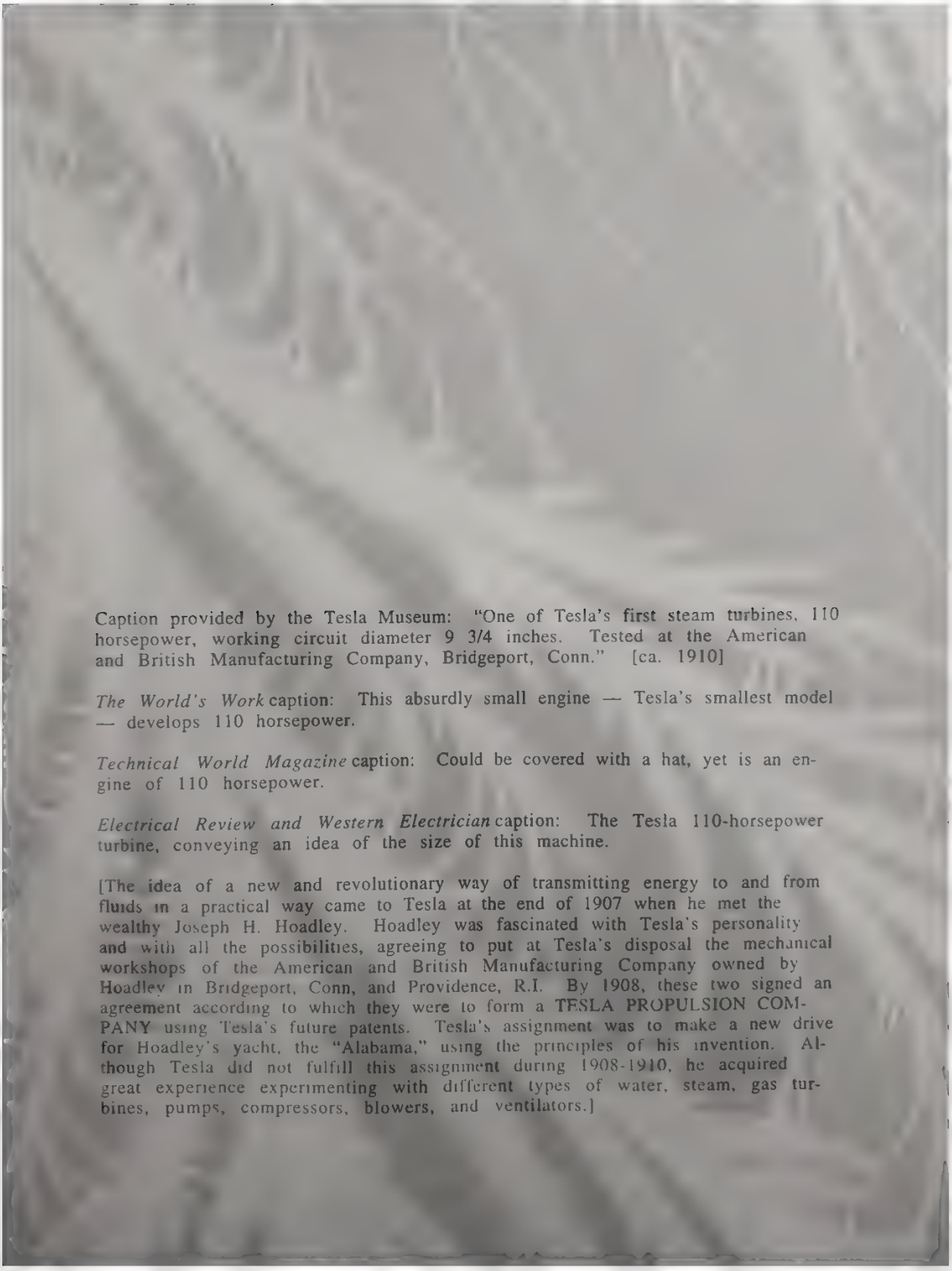
Caption provided by the Tesla Museum: "Complete steam turbine designed by Tesla, 200 horsepower."

Scientific American caption: A 200-horsepower high-pressure turbine. This view shows one complete high pressure unit, with the steam throttle above, and below it the reversing valve and the compact turbine. Note the many gages used in the tests.

Technical World Magazine caption: Tesla's turbine of 200 horsepower equipped with gauges for testing. It stands on a base 20 by 35 inches and measures only five feet from floor to top of throttle valve.

NOTICE
This photograph is the property of Boyle & Anderson Archives and is released for one time reproduction only By accepting this agrees to save harmless the owner from its use The following credit must be used in any published media: BOYLE & ANDERSON ARCHIVES





Caption provided by the Tesla Museum: "One of Tesla's first steam turbines, 110 horsepower, working circuit diameter 9 3/4 inches. Tested at the American and British Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Conn." [ca. 1910]

The World's Work caption: This absurdly small engine — Tesla's smallest model — develops 110 horsepower.

Technical World Magazine caption: Could be covered with a hat, yet is an engine of 110 horsepower.

Electrical Review and Western Electrician caption: The Tesla 110-horsepower turbine, conveying an idea of the size of this machine.

[The idea of a new and revolutionary way of transmitting energy to and from fluids in a practical way came to Tesla at the end of 1907 when he met the wealthy Joseph H. Hoadley. Hoadley was fascinated with Tesla's personality and with all the possibilities, agreeing to put at Tesla's disposal the mechanical workshops of the American and British Manufacturing Company owned by Hoadley in Bridgeport, Conn, and Providence, R.I. By 1908, these two signed an agreement according to which they were to form a TESLA PROPULSION COMPANY using Tesla's future patents. Tesla's assignment was to make a new drive for Hoadley's yacht, the "Alabama," using the principles of his invention. Although Tesla did not fulfill this assignment during 1908-1910, he acquired great experience experimenting with different types of water, steam, gas turbines, pumps, compressors, blowers, and ventilators.]

The Waterside Station of the New York Edison Company—II.

THE GENERATING SYSTEM.

IN the first section of this description of the new Waterside plant of the New York Edison Company, a comprehensive statement was given as to the general conditions and the problems of current generation and distribution which the station is intended to discharge satisfactorily, and some details were also entered into with regard to the main engineering features. It will have been gathered that in such a plant and such a system mere figures in itself introduces new complexities and brings into sight a new range of difficulties. In electrical work that deals with the distribution of current, light, power, intelligence, etc., from a central source, the natural tendency and the unceasing cry is for a larger station, a larger operating room, a large exchange, but at each remove the danger grows of more complete shut down in case of trouble and disaster. How to deal with this contingency and circumvent the peril is one of the superadded elements of the problem of giving service, and of



FIG. 15.—NEW WATERSIDE STATION, NEW YORK EDISON COMPANY, FROM FIRST AVENUE AND THIRTY EIGHTH STREET, SHOWING DYNAMO ROOM, SIDE AND WEST FRONT.

extent with which it necessitates heavier outlays on construction realized by the public.

Central station work of late years growing into mechanical electrical organisms that deal with huge volumes of current liable to incessant and wide fluctuation of demand has been peculiarly

THE WORLD (N.Y.) MON, DEC. 14, 1908 p. 1

Weather Forecast: FAIR.

"Circulation Books Open to All

VOL. XLIX. NO. 17,282.

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5 MEN BURNED IN STRANGE MISHAP AT EDISON PLANT.

Explosion Which Startled the Neighborhood Kept a Mystery at Immense Waterside Power Station.

WOULDN'T LET SURGEON TAKE INJURED TO BELLEVUE

Police Barred Out and Victims Whirled Off in Auto—Gave Fictitious Addresses.

Five men were burned, three of them seriously, yesterday in an explosion—the true nature of which was not disclosed, the police say—at the immense Waterside power plant of the New York Edison Company, at Thirty-eighth street and the East River.

The same reticence and air of mystery that hung over the big accident at the Waterside plant some months ago blocked yesterday's explosion. The police were not admitted to the place at all, and even the Bellevue ambulance surgeon who got in on the emergency call failed to find out what had caused the accident.

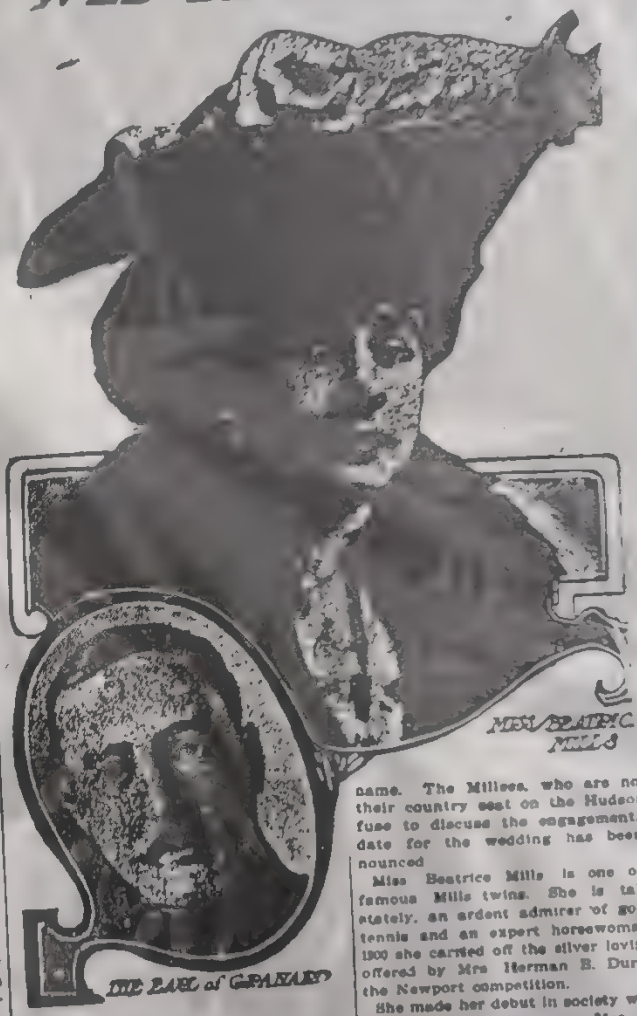
The victims, badly burned as they were, gave to the surgeon addresses which afterward turned out to be fictitious.

Scarcely was the ambulance gone when an automobile rolled up to the main entrance of the Waterside works and the three burned employees of the electric lighting trust were whirled away—no one knew where.

Injured Men Borne Away.

It was 1.20 P. M. when the call was received at Bellevue for an ambulance

EARL OF GRANARD TO WED BEATRICE MILL



London Press Announces Engagement of Nobleman to New York Belle.

(Copyright, 1908, by the Press Publishing

name. The Milleses, who are no their country seat on the Hudso fuse to discuss the engagement. date for the wedding has been nounced

Miss Beatrice Mills is one of famous Mills twins. She is tall stately, an ardent admirer of golf tennis and an expert horsewoman. 1900 she carried off the silver lovin offered by Mrs Herman B. Dury the Newport competition.

She made her debut in society wit twin sister, Gladys, now Mrs. H Carnegie Phipps, of Pittsburg, at balls given in their honor, which the events of the social season. first was given by Mr. and Mrs. W law Reid, their uncle and aunt, an second by their parents. At one ti was reported that Miss Beatrice w

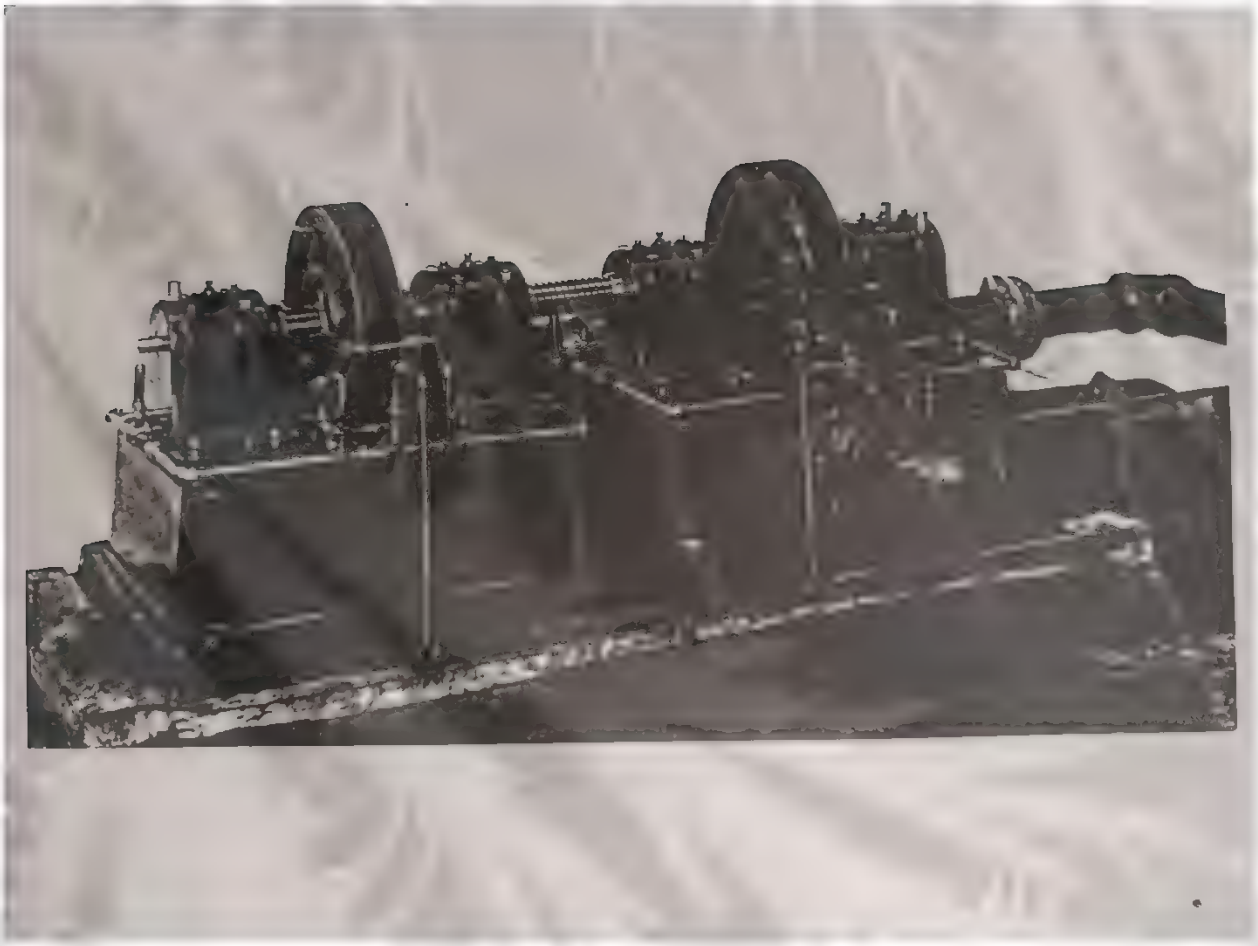
Steam pipe bursts, kills one in N.Y.

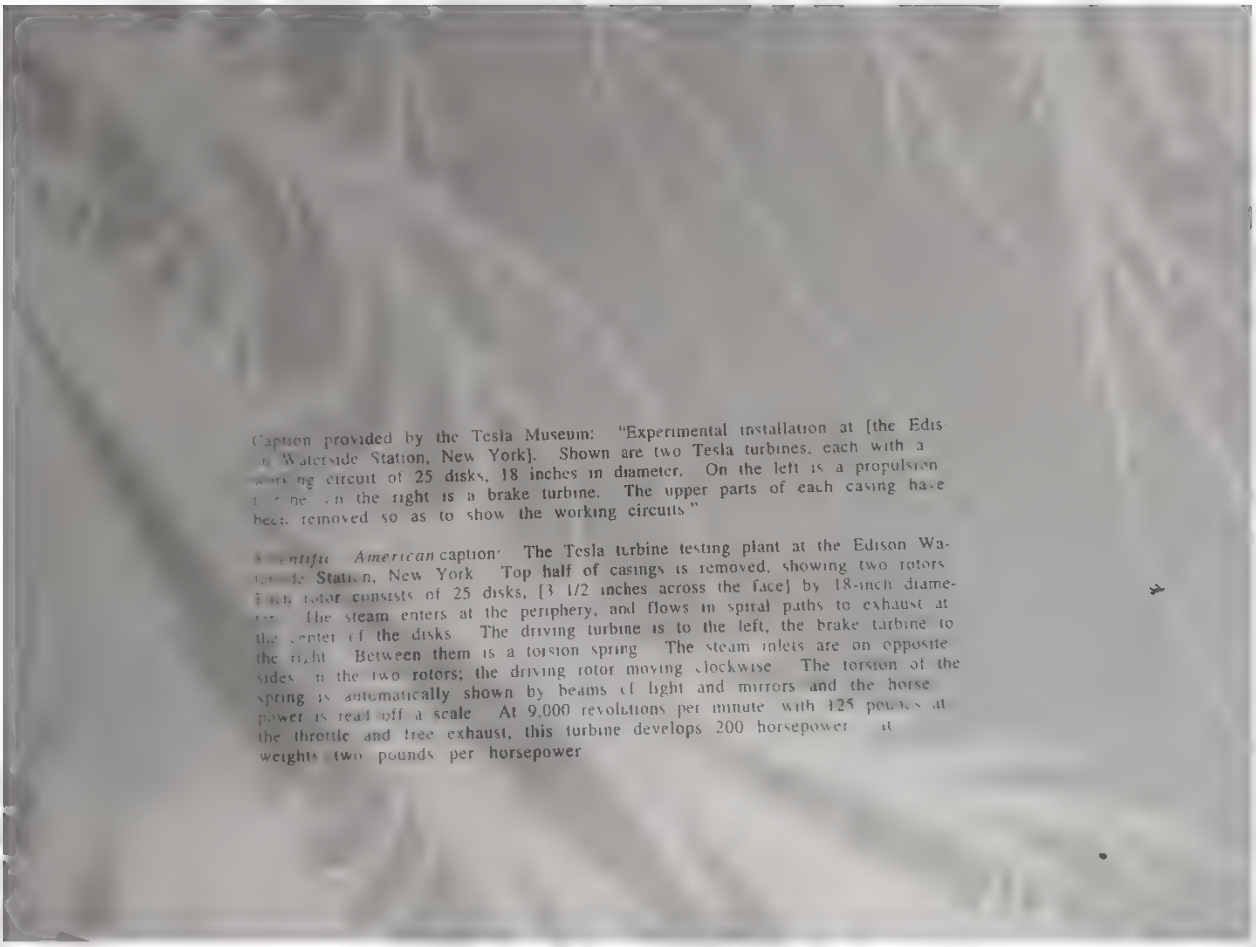
NEW YORK — A huge steam pipe at a Consolidated Edison generating station on the East Side of Manhattan ruptured with a deafening roar last night, leaving one person dead and at least eight others seriously hurt, and forcing emergency workers to contend with temperatures as high as 500 degrees as they pulled the injured to safety.

By early this morning, Con Ed officials said they had not yet determined the cause of the pipe break.

DENVER POST Wed. 11/11/92 p.8A

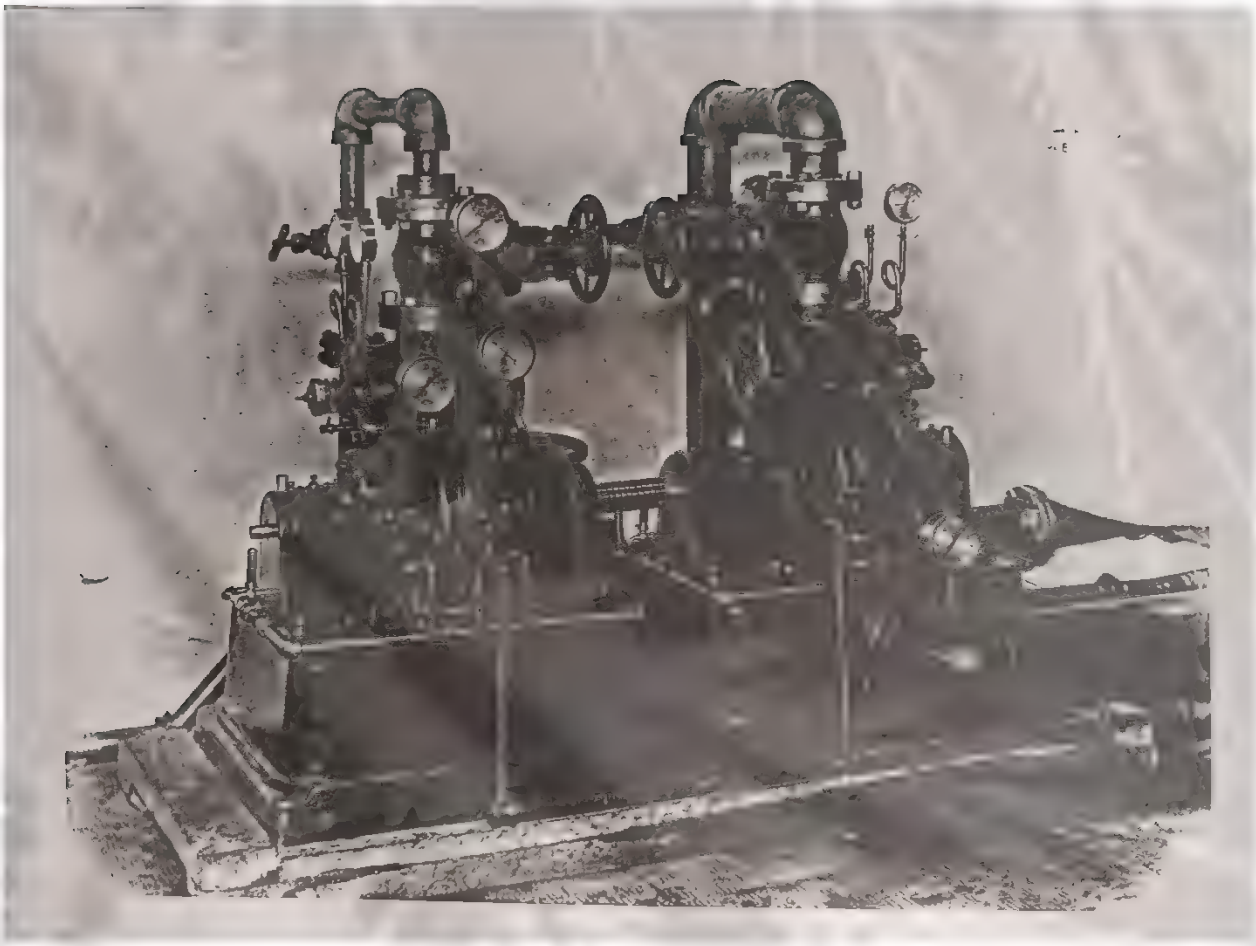

NO
SMOKING

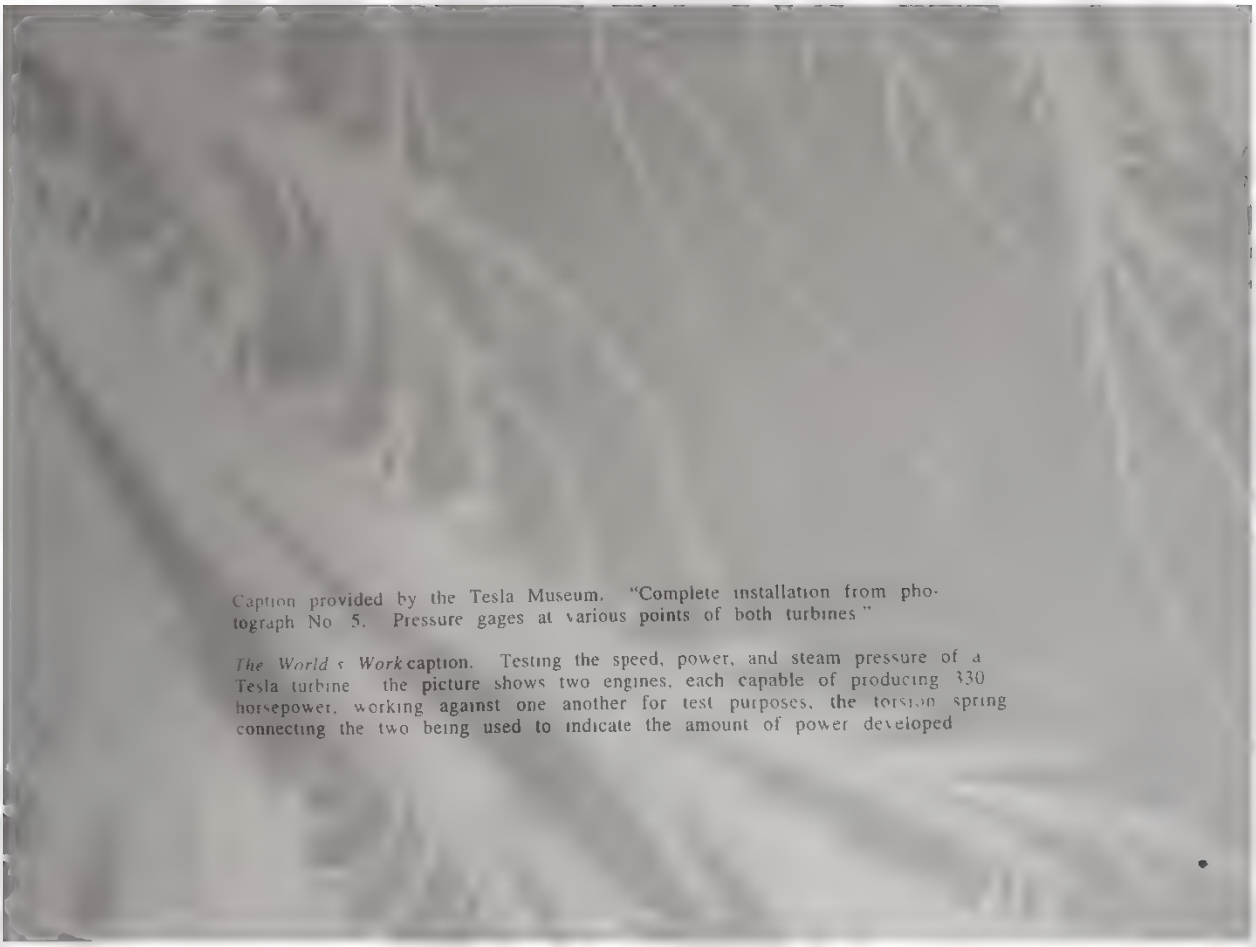




Caption provided by the Tesla Museum: "Experimental installation at [the Edison Waterside Station, New York]. Shown are two Tesla turbines, each with a working circuit of 25 disks, 18 inches in diameter. On the left is a propulsion turbine; on the right is a brake turbine. The upper parts of each casing have been removed so as to show the working circuits."

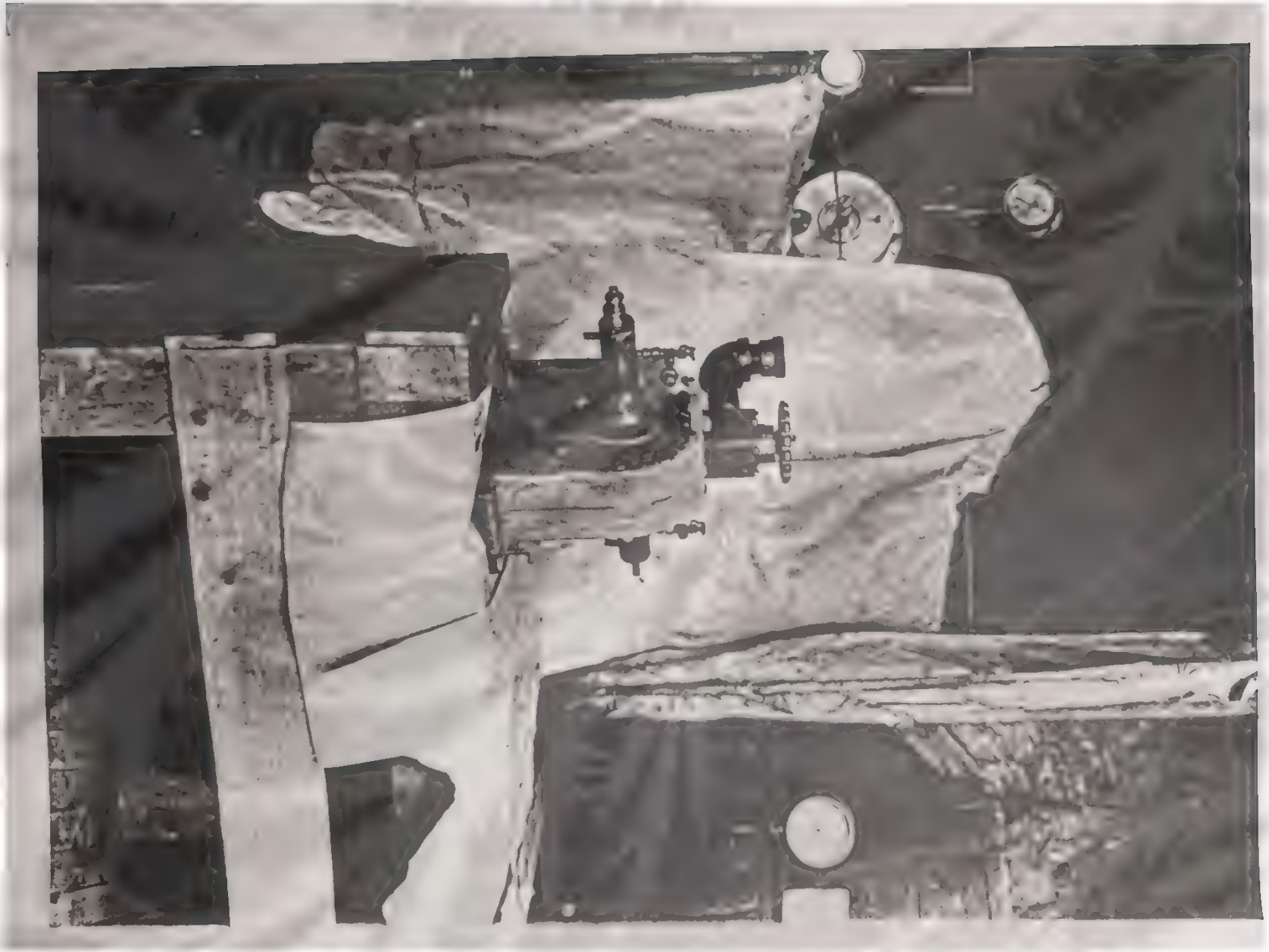
Scientific American caption: The Tesla turbine testing plant at the Edison Waterside Station, New York. Top half of casings is removed, showing two rotors. Each rotor consists of 25 disks, [3 1/2 inches across the face] by 18-inch diameter. The steam enters at the periphery, and flows in spiral paths to exhaust at the center of the disks. The driving turbine is to the left, the brake turbine to the right. Between them is a torsion spring. The steam inlets are on opposite sides of the two rotors; the driving rotor moving clockwise. The torsion of the spring is automatically shown by beams of light and mirrors and the horsepower is read off a scale. At 9,000 revolutions per minute with 125 pounds at the throttle and free exhaust, this turbine develops 200 horsepower. It weighs two pounds per horsepower.





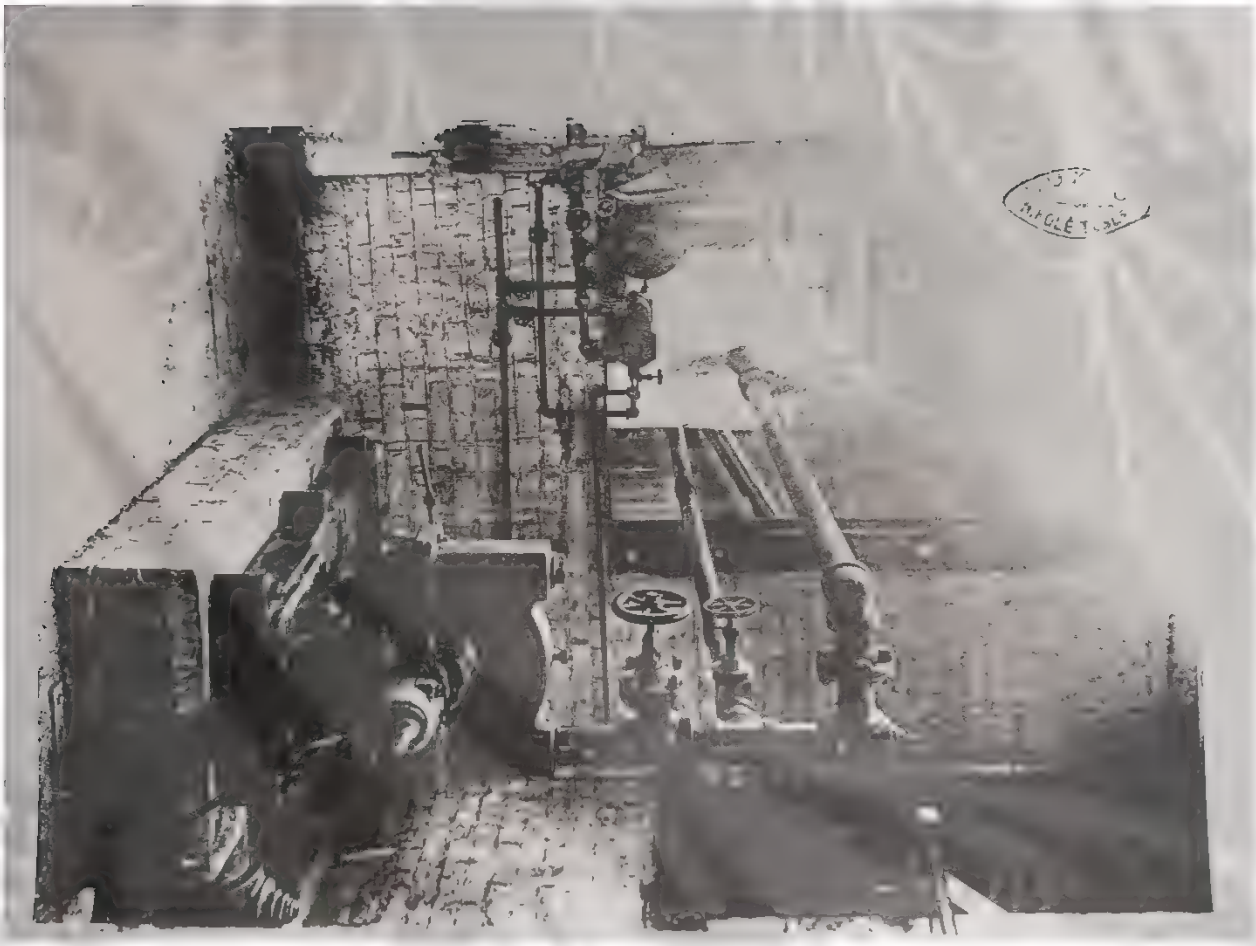
Caption provided by the Tesla Museum. "Complete installation from photograph No 5. Pressure gages at various points of both turbines."

The World's Work caption. Testing the speed, power, and steam pressure of a Tesla turbine the picture shows two engines, each capable of producing 330 horsepower, working against one another for test purposes, the torsion spring connecting the two being used to indicate the amount of power developed





Caption provided by the Tesla Museum. "Tesla's experimental turbine driven by gas and steam on the desk at the American and British Manufacturing Company in Bridgeport, Conn."

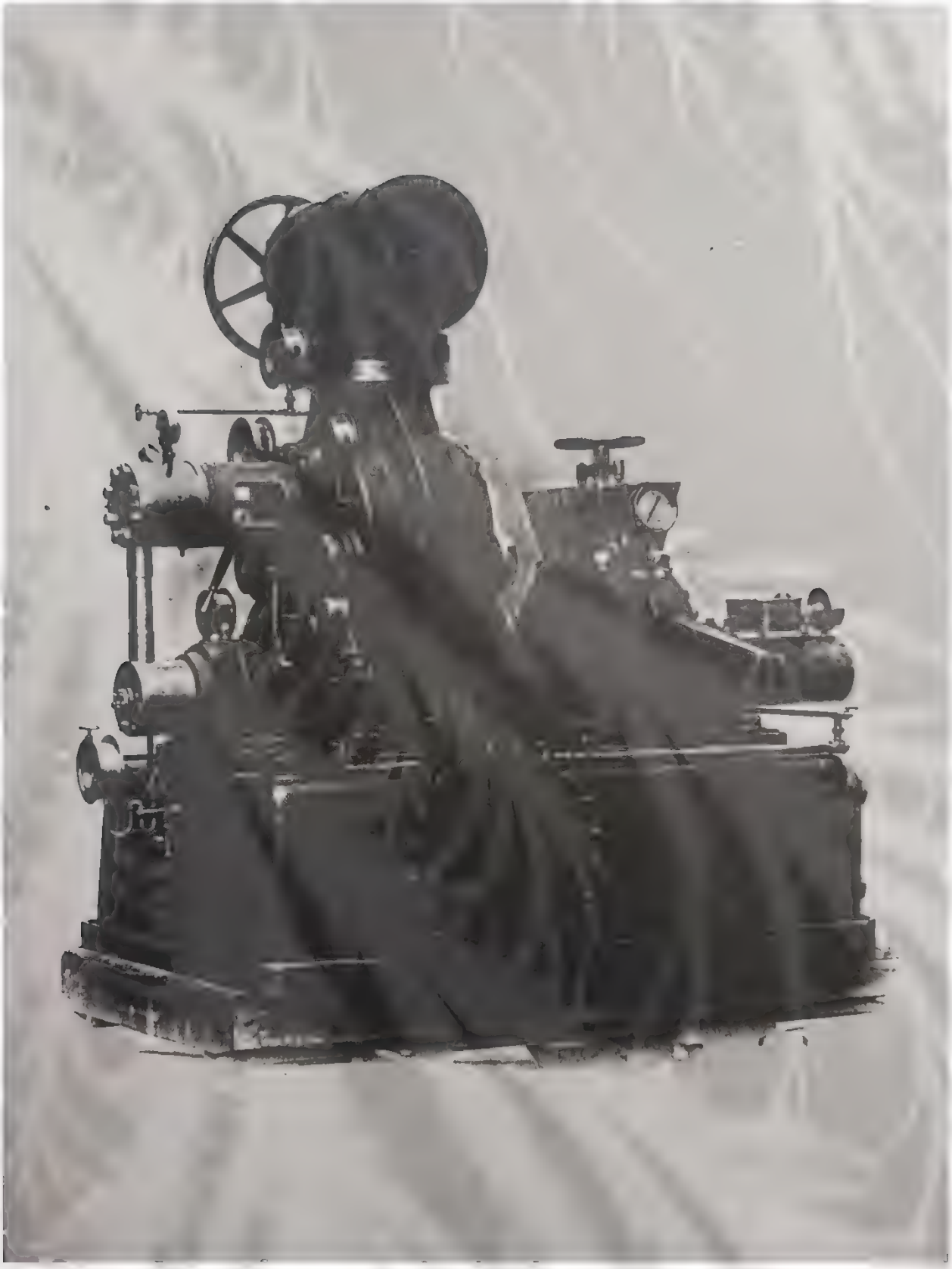




Caption provided by the Tesla Museum: High pressure pump with a universal casing, tested both as a pump and turbine at the American and British Manufacturing Company in Bridgeport [Conn.]

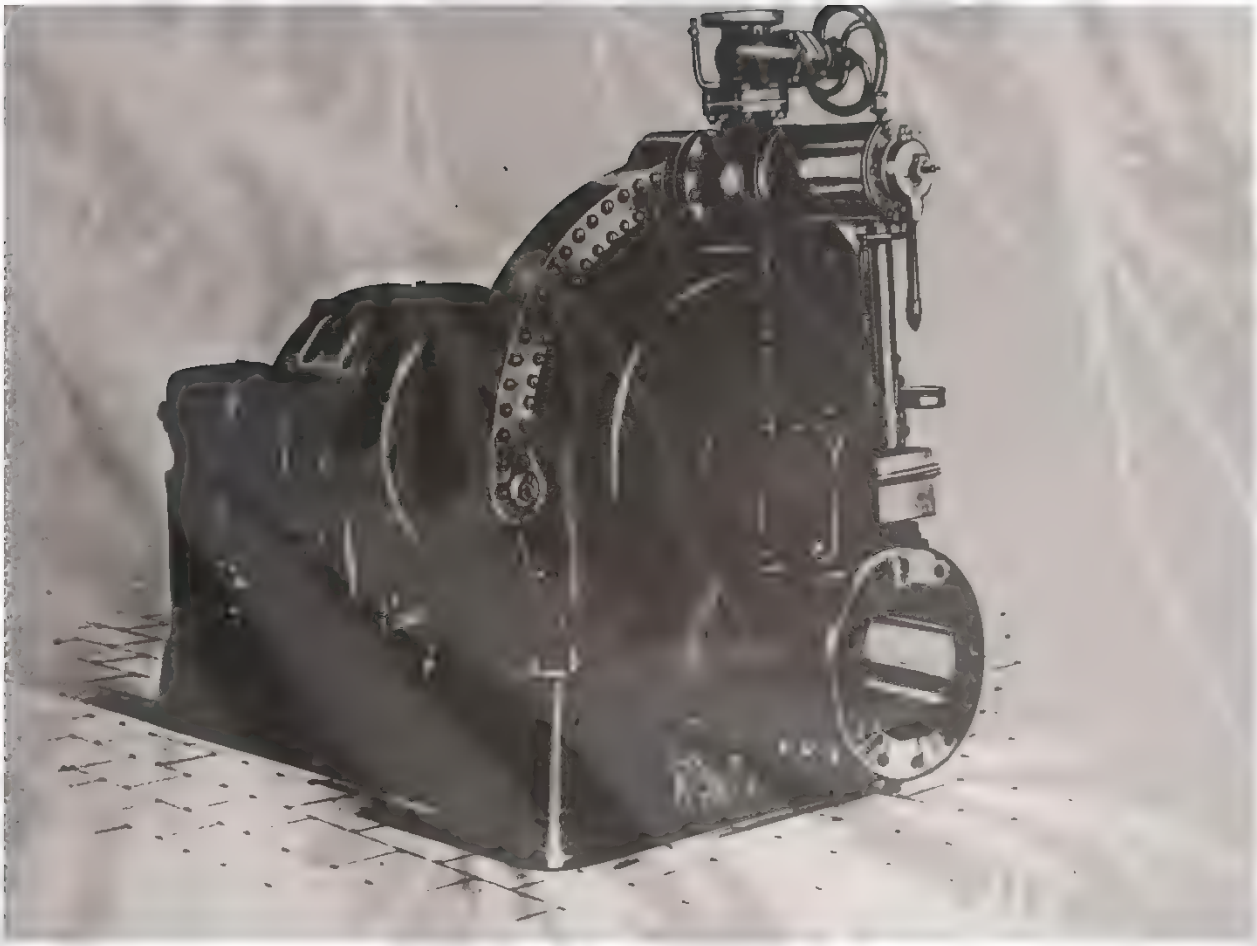


Caption provided by the Tesla Museum: "Turbo-pump designed by Tesla for the American Pipe and Construction Company, capacity 3,500 gallons per minute. Manufactured by the American and British Manufacturing Company [and sold to the Corliss Steam Engine Works foundry in Providence, R.I.]"





Tesla's steam turbine, working circuit diameter of 25 inches. 500 horsepower. designed especially for demonstration at the German Patent Bureau. The turbine was manufactured in the workshop of De La Vergne Company in New York, the whole project financed by Bergmann Elektricitats Werke in Berlin.
Ca. 1916.

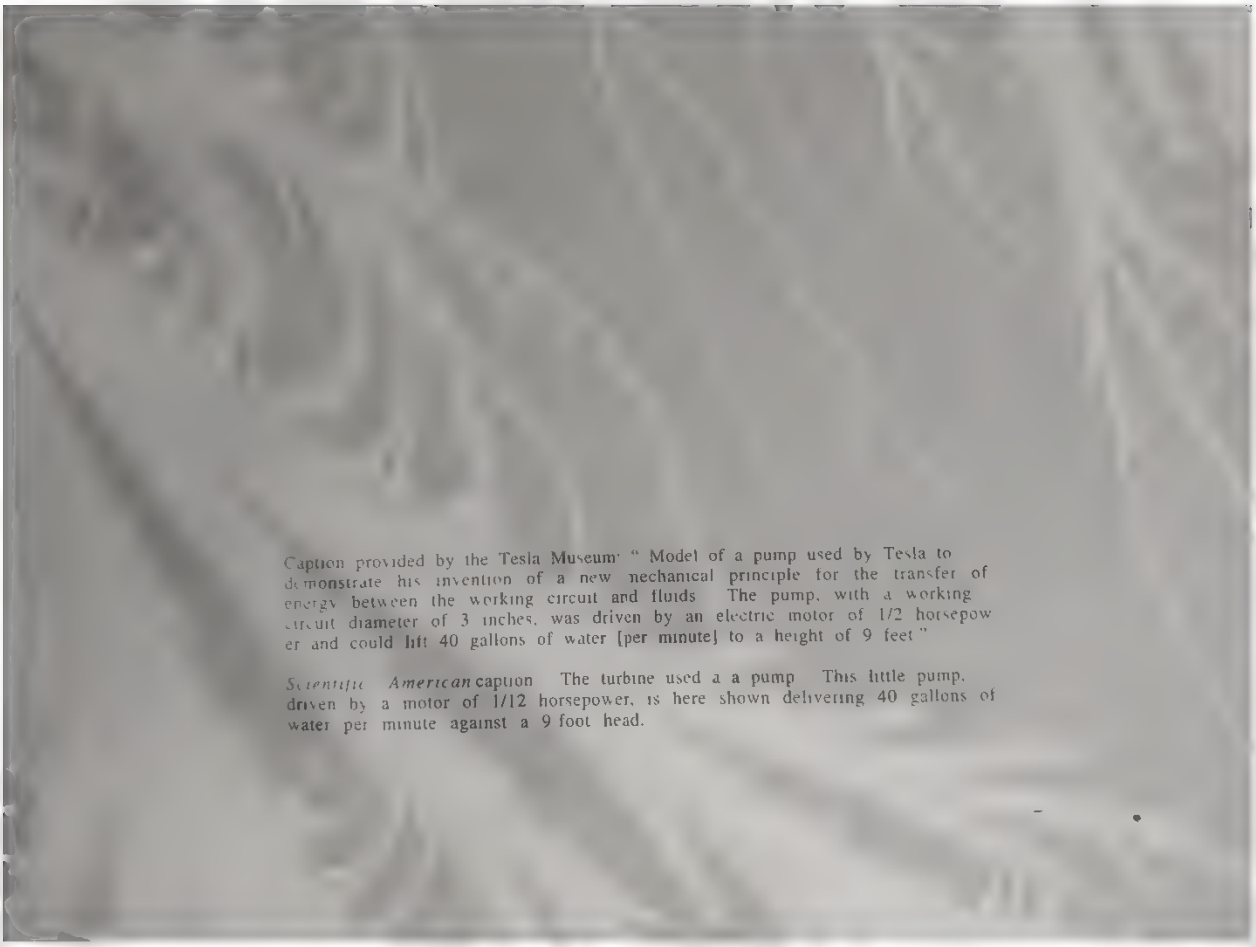




Caption provided by the Tesla Museum: 'Tesla's turbo-generator'

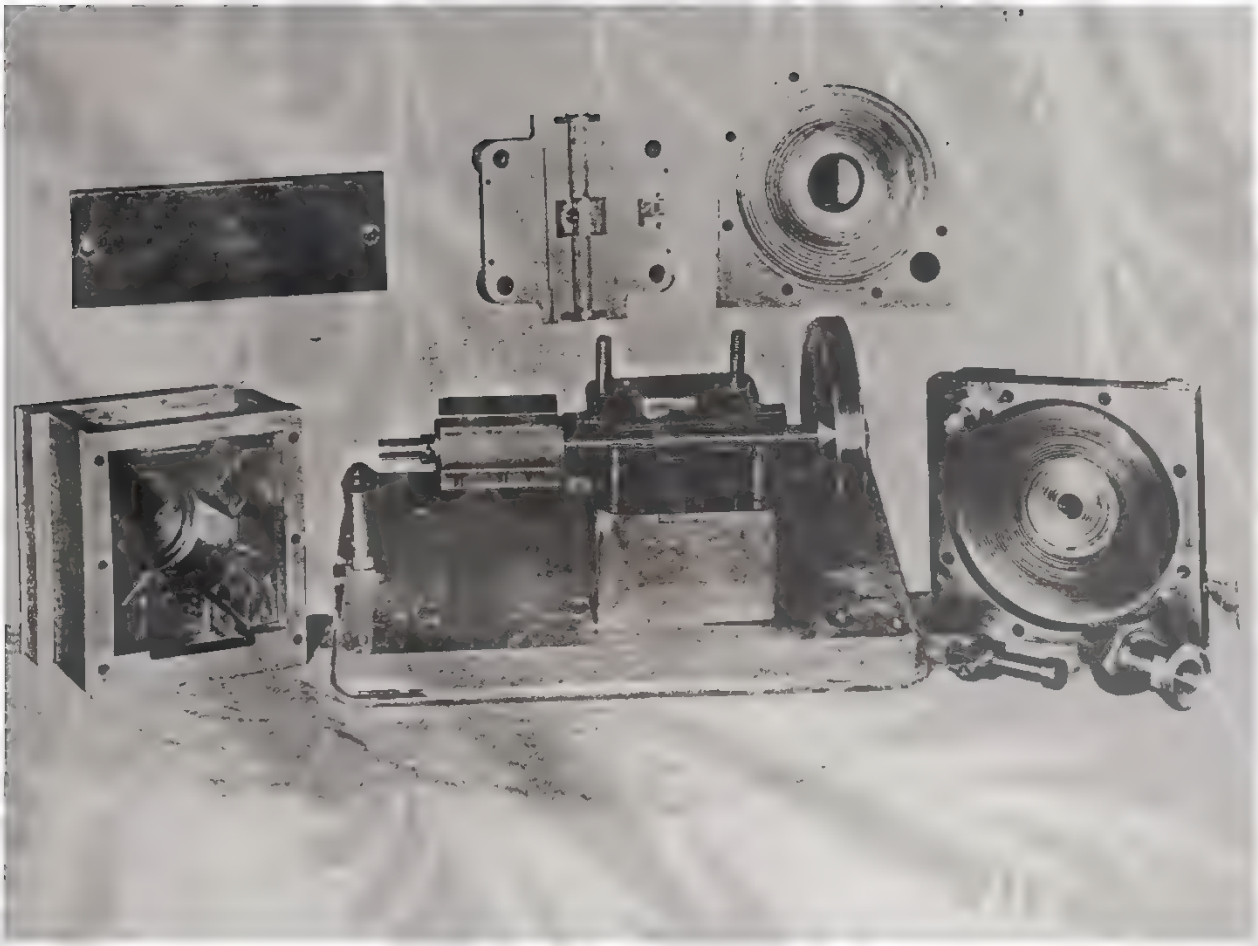
Corrected information: This is not a turbine generator combination. See, for example *Nikola Tesla: Lectures, Patents, Articles* (1956 Nikola Tesla Museum) photographs section, where the combination is correctly identified as a turbo pump.





Caption provided by the Tesla Museum: " Model of a pump used by Tesla to demonstrate his invention of a new mechanical principle for the transfer of energy between the working circuit and fluids The pump, with a working circuit diameter of 3 inches, was driven by an electric motor of 1/2 horsepower and could lift 40 gallons of water [per minute] to a height of 9 feet "

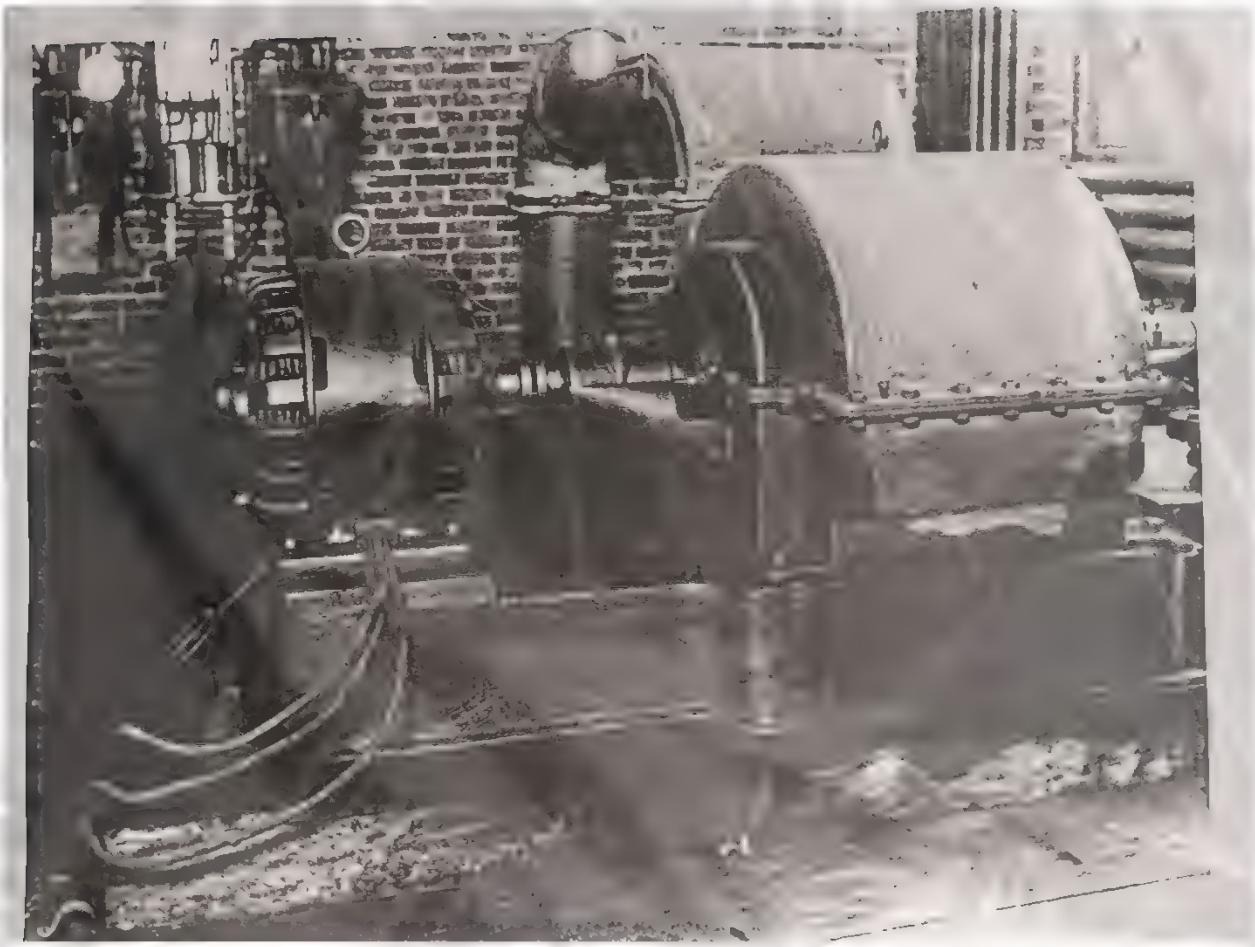
Scientific American caption The turbine used a a pump This little pump, driven by a motor of 1/12 horsepower, is here shown delivering 40 gallons of water per minute against a 9 foot head.

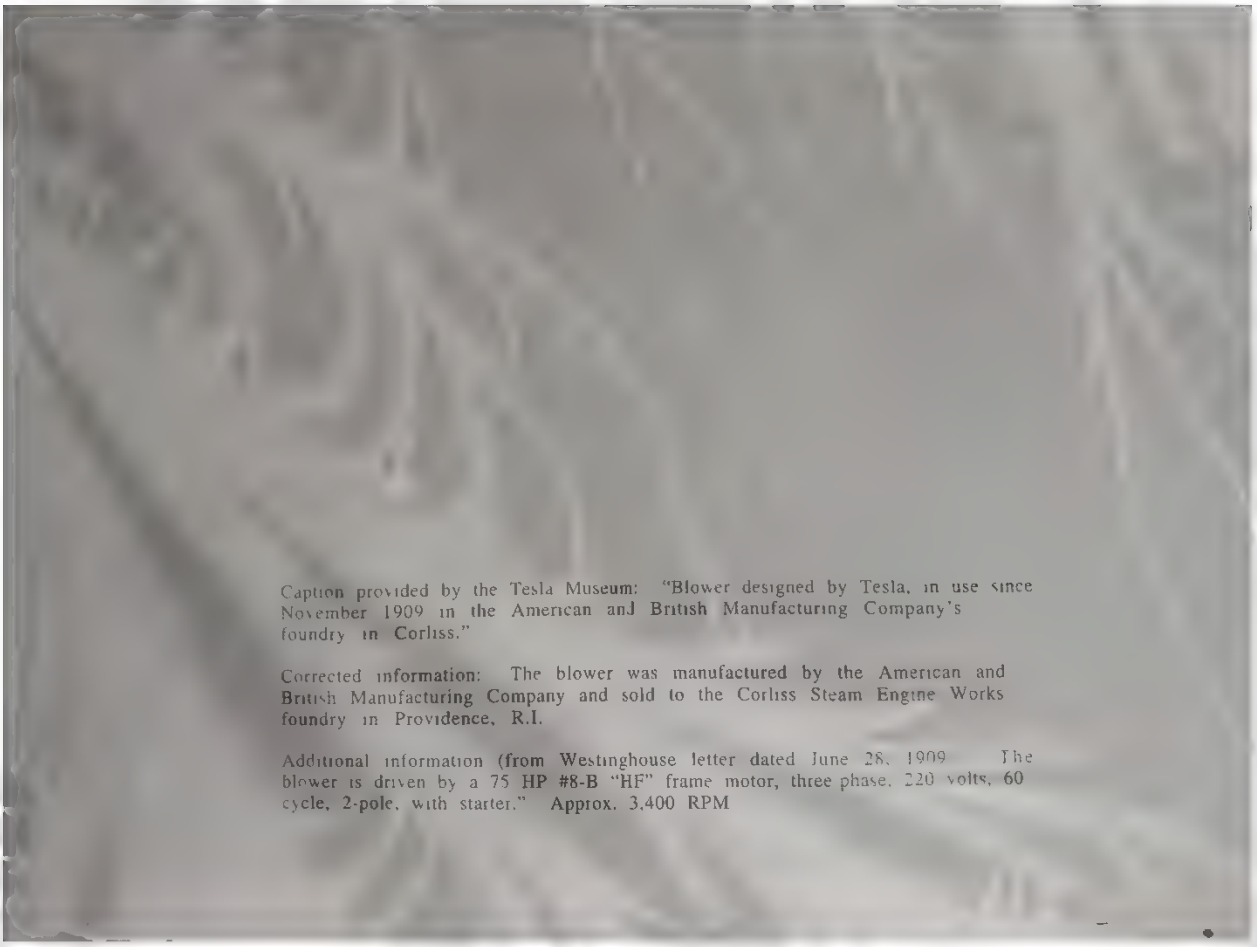




Caption provided by the Tesla Museum "Turbo-generator for front light on locomotive Tesla designed this generator for the Pyle National Company where it was manufactured and Tested"

Additional information The Pyle National Company was located in Chicago



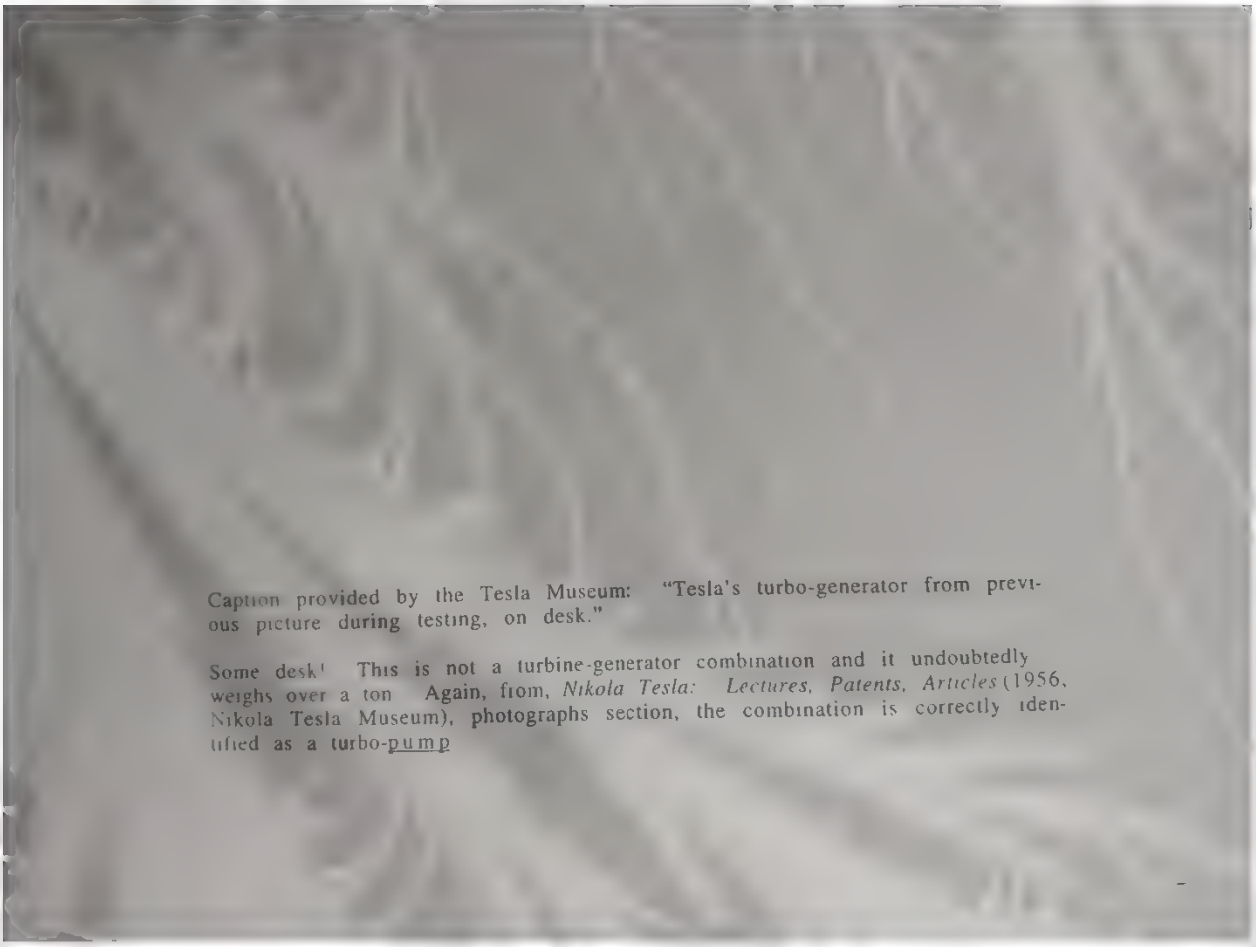


Caption provided by the Tesla Museum: "Blower designed by Tesla, in use since November 1909 in the American and British Manufacturing Company's foundry in Corliss."

Corrected information: The blower was manufactured by the American and British Manufacturing Company and sold to the Corliss Steam Engine Works foundry in Providence, R.I.

Additional information (from Westinghouse letter dated June 28, 1909 The blower is driven by a 75 HP #8-B "HF" frame motor, three phase, 220 volts, 60 cycle, 2-pole, with starter." Approx. 3,400 RPM


DANGER
6600VOLTS



Caption provided by the Tesla Museum: "Tesla's turbo-generator from previous picture during testing, on desk."

Some desk! This is not a turbine-generator combination and it undoubtedly weighs over a ton Again, from, *Nikola Tesla: Lectures, Patents, Articles* (1956, Nikola Tesla Museum), photographs section, the combination is correctly identified as a turbo-pump

General Ener-Tech Turbine



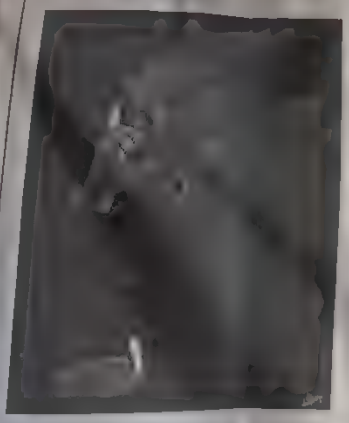
Bladeless Nuclear Pump

Bladeless Chemical Pump


POLACOLOR © TYPE 108
A012451
H. Goldman 6/8/81







From: John [illegible], Publicity Committee
American Institute of Electrical Engineers
33 E. Huron, Chicago 11, Illinois

Dr. Nikola Tesla at age 69 (1912) during the time he did research on ultra high speed turbines in the range of 41,000 rpm. He also obtained a patent on a system of wireless transmission of electric power. His 150th Anniversary will be commemorated at the American Institute of Electrical Engineers' Pan-Pacific Area Technical Meeting [illegible] Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.



Tesla
u vreme intenzivnog istraživanja
u oblasti mašinstva (oko 1915.)

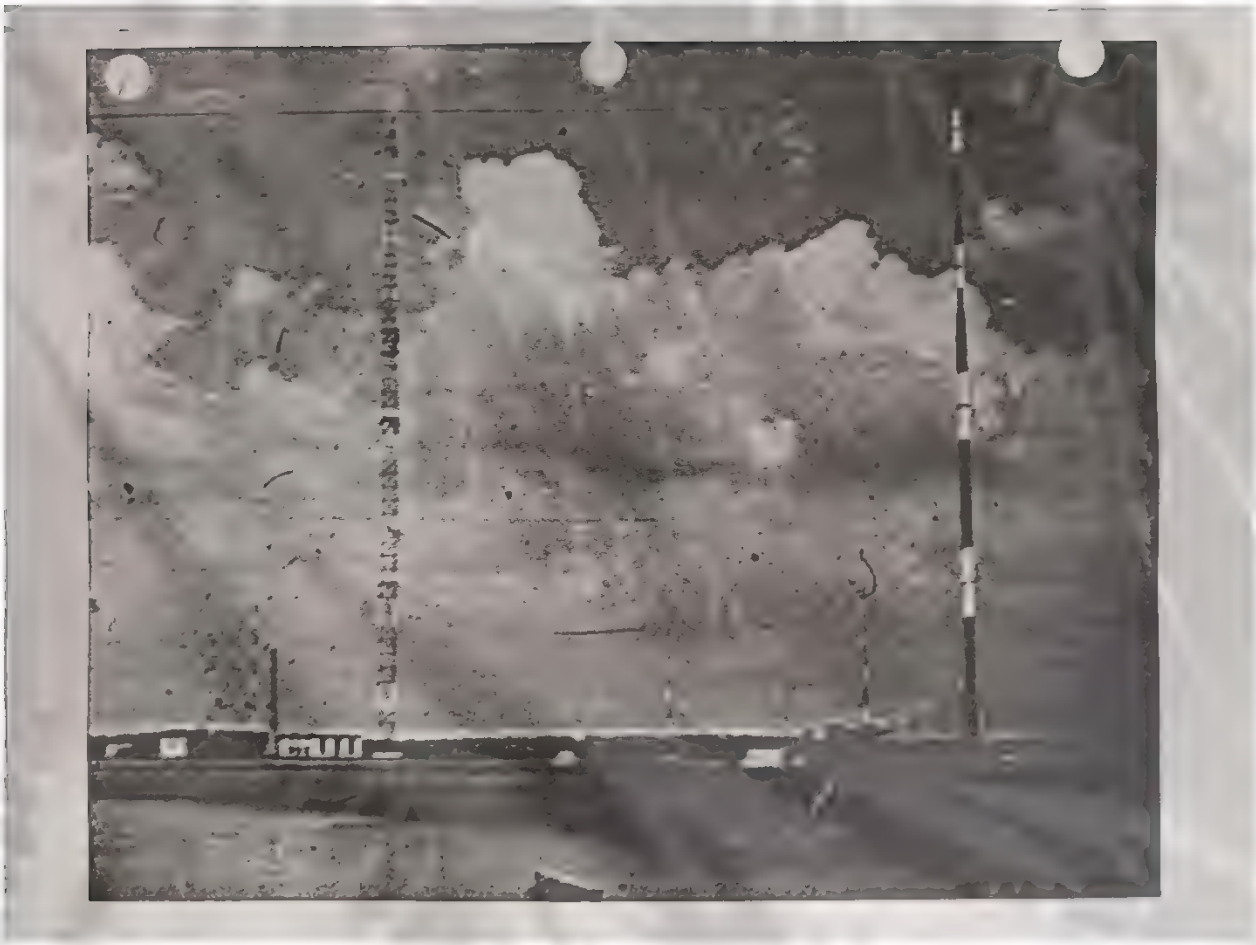


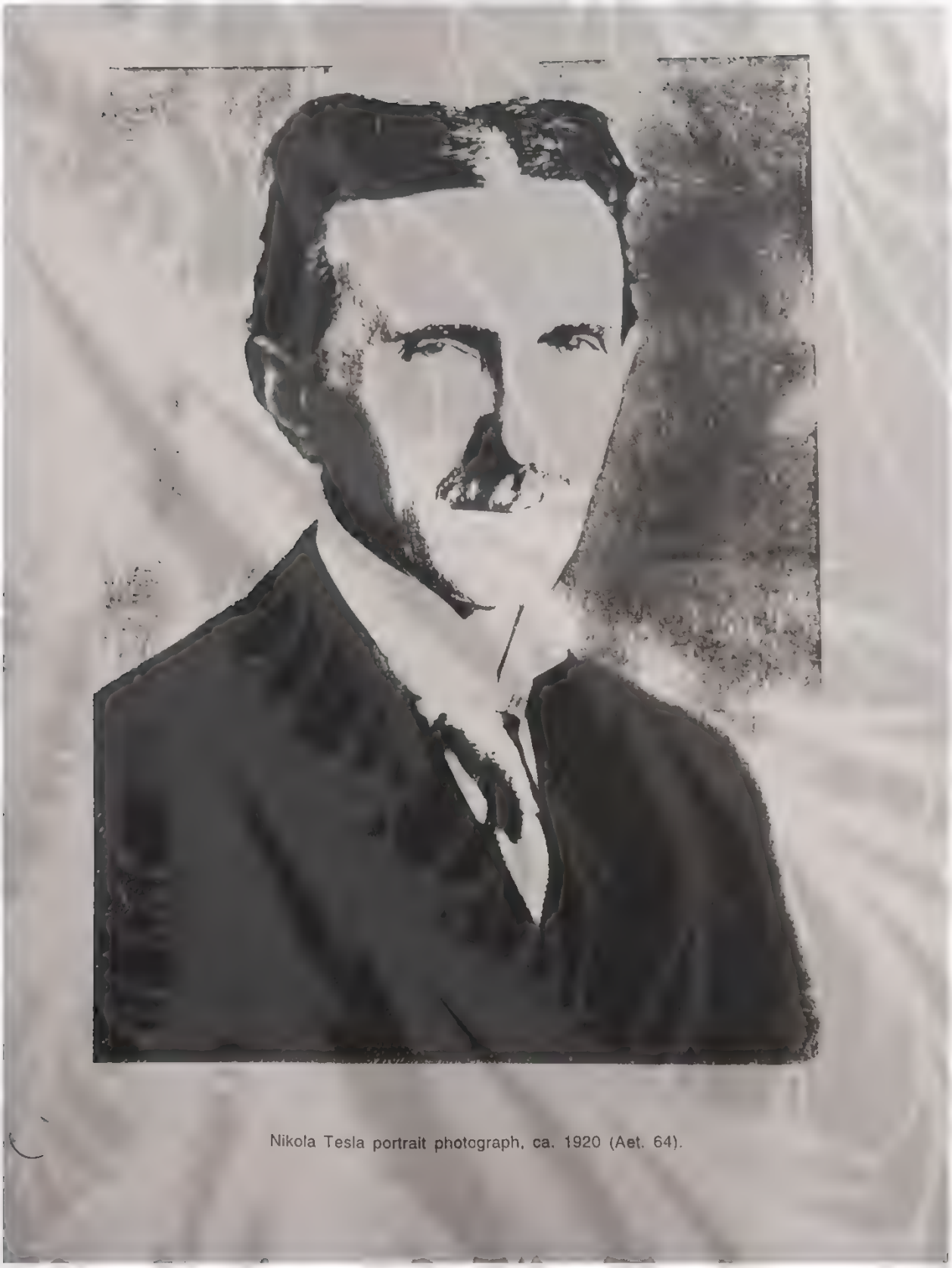
TESLA PORTRAIT by the Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy, exhibited for the first time March 1, 1916, at a reception given at the Princess' studio in New York City. The portrait measures 53 x 48 inches, intended to be shown under blue illumination. It was sold at auction after the artist's death April 9, 1924, listed at # 330 in the sales catalogue.

(No existing negative, only print, no copyright.)

Tesla portrait by the Princess Vilma Lwoff-Parlaghy, exhibited for the first time March 1, 1916, at a reception given at the Princess' studio in New York City. The portrait was intended to be shown under blue illumination, and appeared as the cover on TIME magazine for July 20, 1931.

Photo courtesy L. Anderson





Nikola Tesla portrait photograph, ca. 1920 (Aet. 64).

TUCKERTON RADIO STATION
(ALSO KNOWN AS THE MYSTIC ISLAND RADIO TOWER
AND THE HICKORY ISLAND RADIO TOWER)
OCEAN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

OCEAN COUNTY BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
Jack Lamping, Director
COURT HOUSE TOMS RIVER, N. J.

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RL
Tom
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WIDE WORLD PHOTO
394103
MADE AT HOTEL GOVERNOR



WIDE WORLD PHOTO
394103

NIKOLA TESLA, 77-YEARS-OLD. 7/11/33

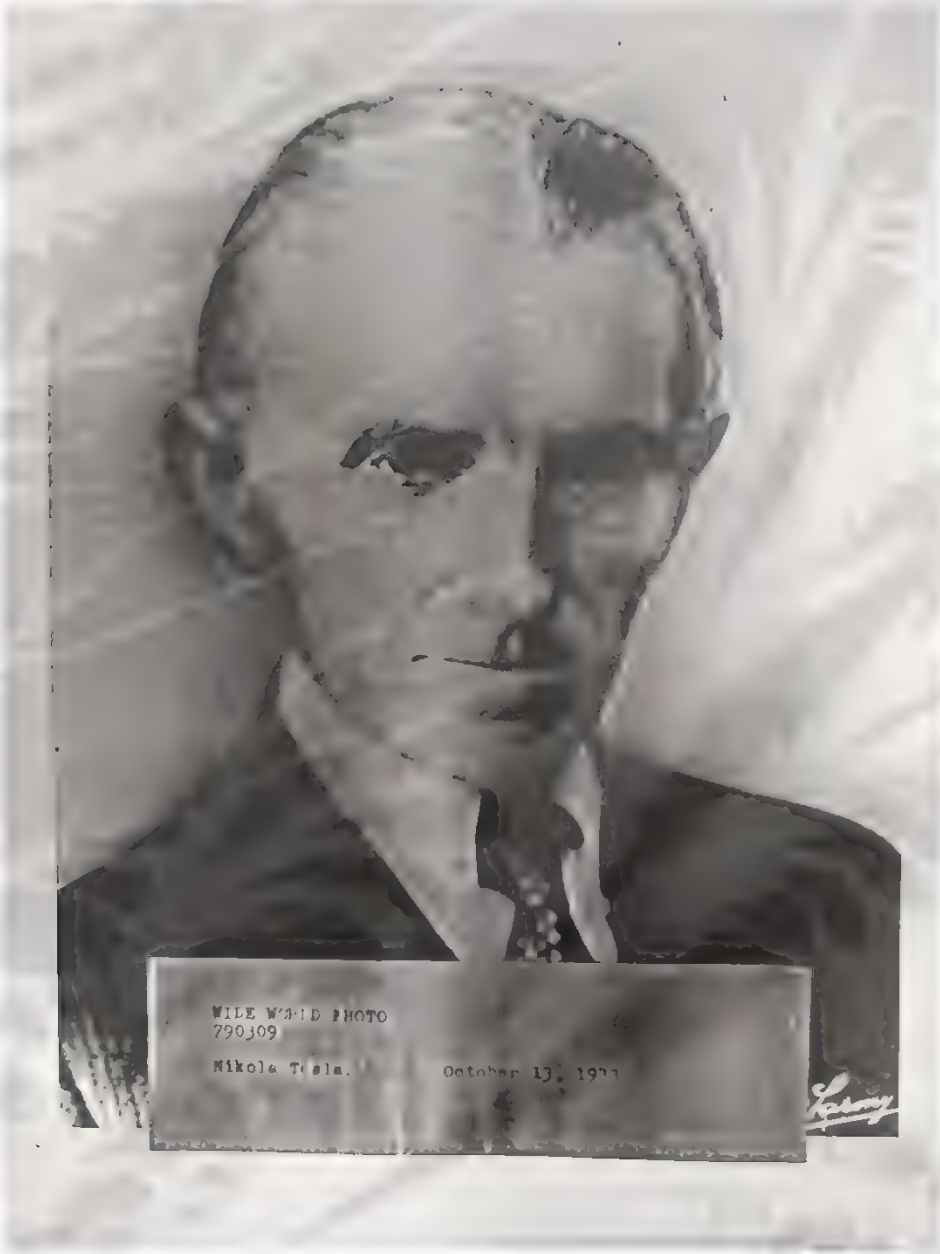
MADE AT HOTEL GOVERNOR CLINTON, N.Y.C.

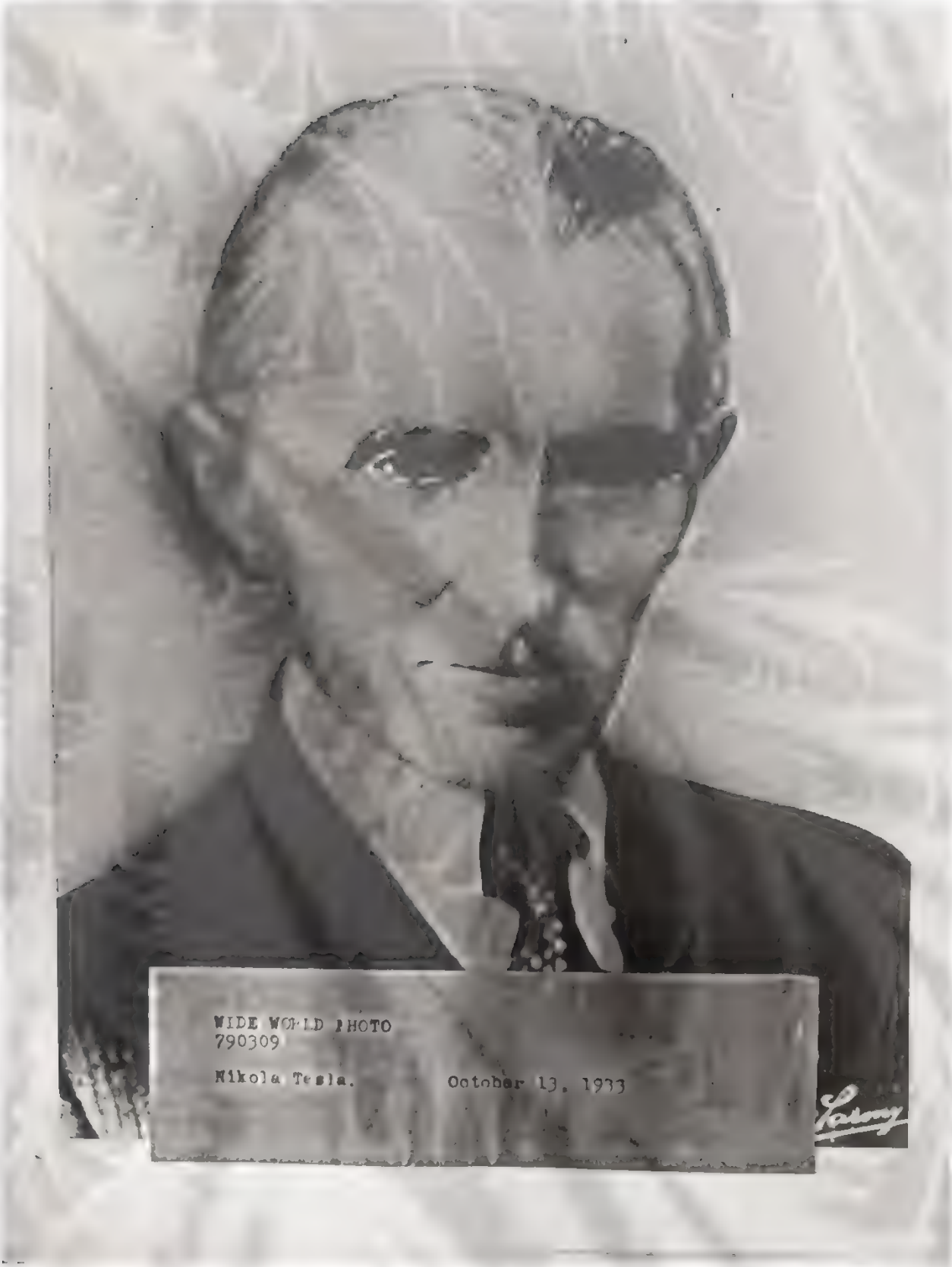


NIKOLA TESLA AT 77 CERTAIN OF HIS NEW POWER Hopes world soon will call him crazy. It will mean success to his new energy source to be tapped. Is space, which is everywhere Principles will undo the theory of relativity. Says his health and mind are better than ever, sleeps very little
Hotel Governor Clinton, July 11, 1933.



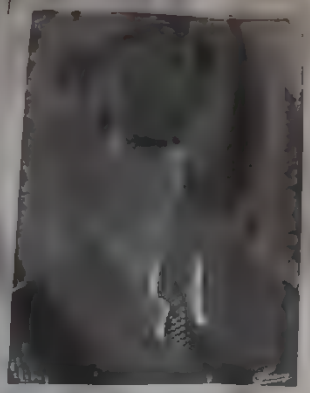
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WILE WORLD PHOTO
790309
Nikola Tesla.
October 13, 1931



WIDE WORLD PHOTO
790309

Nikola Tesla. October 13, 1933

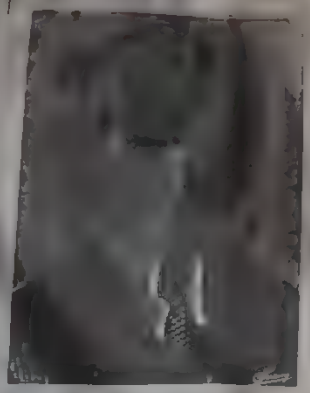


From: John Tyner, Publicity Committee
American Institute of Electrical Engineers
22 E. Huron, Chicago 11, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Dr. Nikola Tesla at age 77 (1933) during the time he was doing research on tele-geodynamics (forces within the earth) and ultra-high-voltage direct current power transmission. His 100th anniversary will be commemorated at the American Institute of Electrical Engineers' Fall General Meeting, October 1-5, Morrison Hotel, Chicago.

-30-



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-30-


Nikola Tesla

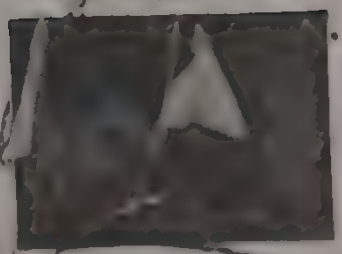








Tesla A
Sat Eve
160 X

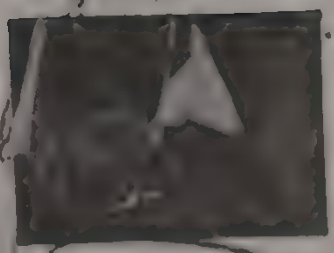


NIKOLA TESL
"They said it
SEP 3 1860 NEW
Be done
lome 700 inventions to his

7-15-33

Like the great Edison for whom he once worked as an electrical designer, Nikola Tesla sleeps little (ordinarily from 5:30 a. m. until about 10:30), he told visitors to his seventy-sixth birthday party in New York. Born in Serbia July 10, 1857, and still active, the "father of radio" declares that he was never in better health. [Wide World.]

Tesla A
cut close
160 +



NIKOLA TE[illegible]

"They said it [illegible] be done"

SEP 3 - 1960 NEW

[illegible]ome 700 inventions to his

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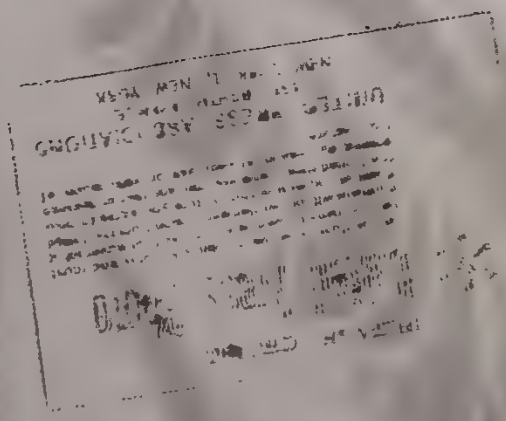
N 270940

LONG-DISTANCE DEATH HIS SECRET

DR. NIKOLA TESLA, NOTED INVENTOR, (ABOVE) WHOSE ACHIEVEMENTS IN HIGH FREQUENCY TRANSMISSION, WIRELESS AND OTHER FIELDS HAVE WON HIM INTERNATIONAL FAME, ANNOUNCED HIS SEVENTY-EIGHTH BIRTHDAY, JULY 11TH, THAT HE HAD PERFECTED A DEATH-DEALING BEAM, CAPABLE OF DESTROYING A FLEET OF PLANES FROM A DISTANCE OF 200 MILES. HE HOPES TO BE ABLE TO PRESENT HIS LETHAL DISCOVERY BEFORE THE DISARMAMENT CONFRENCE AT GENEVA.

7/11/34
~~6/12/34~~

CREDIT LINE (ACME).



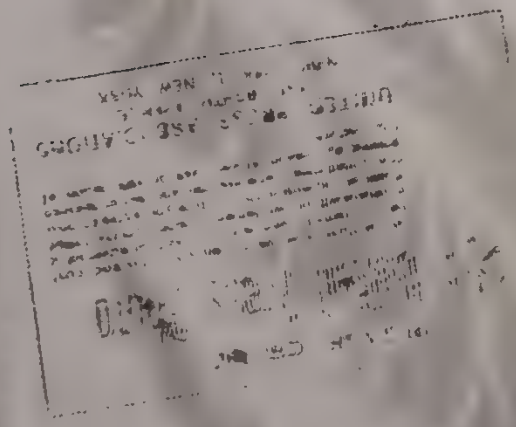
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7/11/34
~~6/12/34~~

CREDIT LINE (ACME).





NY 4423 A

NIKOLA TESLA, INVENTOR

JULY 10, 1934



NY 4423-A

NIKOLA TESLA, INVENTOR

JULY 10, 1934

NIKOLA TESLA, AT 78, BARES NEW 'DEATH BEAM,'" Hotel New Yorker, July 10, 1934. Electric ray can annihilate army at 200 miles. Invention to be presented to disarmament convention at Geneva. Can also be used in peacetime to transmit power over distances limited only by the curvature of the earth. Advises two of four necessary pieces of apparatus have been built. Has developed instrument which disproves current theory that sun will burn out to a cold cinder.

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WIDE WORLD PHOTOS



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NIKOLA TESLA, AT 78, REVEALS NEW "DEATH BEAM." Tesla, father of radio and of modern methods of generation and distribution of electrical energy, who was 78 yesterday (July 10, 1934), announced a new invention, or inventions, which he considered the most important of the 700 made by him. He has perfected a method and apparatus which will send concentrated beams of particles through free air of such tremendous energy they will bring down a fleet of 10,000 enemy planes at a distance of 250 miles from a defending nation's border and will cause armies of millions to drop in their tracks.

NY 4423 B

TESLA, AT 78, REVEALS NEW "DEATH BEAM".

July. 10, 1934

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PHOTO SHOWS:::::::NIKOLA TESLA,INVENTOR.

TIME

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

June 23, 1952

Dear Mr. Anderson:

We have checked our files thoroughly and find that the picture Time used of Dr. Nikola Tesla in the July 20, 1931 issue has been lost.

In the July 23, 1934 issue of Time we ran a full length picture of Dr. Tesla which we secured from Wide World, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.

I am sorry we can't be of more assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

R. W. Boyd, Jr.

Mr. Leland I. Anderson
127 Seymour Ave. S. E.
Minneapolis 14, Minn.

ARCHBISHOP DEFIED THE SUN TO PROVE IT DIDN'T LIE.

Lengthy articles excoriated the *Sun* for its refusal to apologize publicly. Here and there appeared little bold-face paragraphs like these:

Insulted by the Sun

Xaverian Brothers. Tell Your Students That Saint Francis Xavier, Dearest Friend of Saint Ignatius, and The Saint Whose Name Your Order Bears, Has Been Insulted By the Morning Sun.

Insulted by the Sun

Mothers and Fathers Who Have Daughters in the Religious Sisterhoods Your Daughters have Been Insulted by the Morning Sun.

A picture of Rev. Dr. Fulton J. Sheen, printed because he had just been appointed Papal Chamberlain, was captioned: ". . . Has been insulted by the *Sun* which says the Catholic Church has canonized 'an ordinary scoundrel' and a 'consummate blackguard.'"

Last week's issue of the *Catholic Review* was slightly less violent, but offered advice on the quickest and most effective means of cancelling one's subscription to the *Sun*.

—:—

Fish Story

Every Saturday the arch-Republican New York *Herald Tribune* devotes a section to pet fish. One week it is guppyis the next. Siamese fighters the next. Black Mollies. Last week the headline read SALT FOUND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR MANY ILLS OF TROPICAL FISH Beneath appeared a picture of "A pearl danio, showing the hump-backed appearance sometimes developed by old specimens."

Readers interested in the ailing old danio plunged hopefully into the story that followed. They read:

"The greatest danger in the United States at the present time is the 'cabal of under-cover Socialists' known as the 'brain trust.' Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., Republican, of the 26th Congressional District, New York, said last night. . . ."

The story a dozen paragraphs long said nothing about pearl danio nothing about salt remedies. Not until the next edition did *Herald Tribune* editors catch an error caused by "slugging" the Republican remarks of the vociferous New York Congressman under his own name.

SCIENCE

Tesla's Ray

He has produced nothing tangible for a long time, but he still remains one of the foremost living inventors of electrical apparatus. His day comes once a year. On his birthday Manhattan newshawks seek him out in some hotel, listen closely to his words. Wearing an outmoded brown suit, he received the Press one day last week in a Hotel New Yorker reception room. That day Nikola Tesla was 78.

The first thing Nikola Tesla invented was a hook for catching frogs. That was not long after he learned to talk, in the Croatian hamlet of Smiljan where he was born. He studied physics and mathematics at two universities, got into telegraph engineering, went to Budapest, to Paris, to the U. S. in 1884 to work for Thomas Edison. Soon he had a research laboratory of his own. Four years later he patented the induction motor, first effective utilization of alternating current. He discovered the rotary magnetic field principle used today in the hydroelectric plants at Niagara Falls. He invented dynamos, transformers, induction coils, condensers, arc and incandescent lamps. He was acclaimed a great genius.

All that was long ago and Tesla has lingered on into a twilight of semi-obscurity. His hotel room is now his only laboratory, his brain his only tool. When callers importune him he takes a bath or goes to bed. When he talks about his work his deep-set blue eyes burn with an icy fire. He walks prodigious distances through the city streets. His most valued friends are the New York Public Library's somnolent pigeons. A life-long bachelor, Dr. Tesla is tall, spare erect, parchment-skinned, beak-nosed. The mustache he once wore is gone.

Even at the peak of his renown he had great visions. In 1900 he was ready to cure tuberculosis with oscillating electricity. In 1909 he promised motors capable of driving ocean liners at 50 knots. In 1911 it was storm-proof dirigibles without propellers. In the last decade his annual utterances have been mostly rehashes of previous interviews, with something new every three or four years. In 1924 he was planning to transmit power by radio. In 1927 he was scheming to harness sea power. In 1931 he would make all fuels superfluous by tapping cosmic energy. Last week Dr. Tesla announced a combination of four inventions which would make war unthinkable.



Wide World

NIKOLA TESLA

World opinion does not affect him.

Nucleus of the idea is a death ray—a concentrated beam of submicroscopic particles flying at velocities approaching that of light. The beam according to Tesla would drop an army in its tracks, bring down squadrons of airplanes 250 miles away. Inventor Tesla would discharge the ray by means of: 1) a device to nullify the impeding effect of the atmosphere on the particles; 2) a method for setting up a high potential; 3) a process for amplifying that potential to 50,000,000 volts; 4) creation of "a tremendous electrical repelling force." Two of these are complete in Dr. Tesla's mind. The other two await minor details.

Dr. Tesla pointed out that the weapon is purely one of defense since his beam must be generated in great immovable power plants. With generators set up on all the world's national boundaries no country would ever again be able to attack another. Further details said Dr. Tesla, would be unfolded before the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

The death ray always exciting to laymen is an old familiar to scientists. After the interplanetary "space ship," it is probably the most popular gadget in pseudo-scientific fiction. Even in Herbert George Wells's shrewdly written *War of the Worlds* (1898), the first act of arriving Martians is to spray spectators with a death beam. In real life death rays have been announced time & again but never convincingly demonstrated. When one Harry Grindell-Matthews loudly announced a death ray some years ago in

ROT-PROOF, EVEN OVER GROUND FLOOR CONCRETE! . .



Here *was* a problem! A basement room with concrete floor. Dampness had even caused baseboards to rot in spots. Room was needed . . badly! Mastipave was laid . . . problem instantly solved! For four years, during the rainy season, water has stood in one corner of the room . . but the Mastipave has not been injured . . remains good looking through it all! Rot-proof . . vermin proof . . slip-proof, even when wet . . no other floor covering could have tackled this job successfully

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THE LOW-COST, LONG-LIFE FLOOR COVERING

MASTIPAVE



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NOTED INVENTOR TO CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY
New York, Nikola Tesla, father of radio and of modern power transmission who will celebrate his birthday on July 10th, as he appeared today in his suite at the Hotel New Yorker. 7/8/35

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NIKOLA TESLA HAS NEW INVENTIONS Method of transmitting mechanical energy accurately over any terrestrial distance. A new means of communication, and method of locating deposits of minerals tells of 'quake' in his laboratory that brought police and ambulances during experiments with mechanical oscillator Says he has found a speed greater than light and that there is no energy in matter except that received from without Hotel New Yorker July 10, 1935

235 EAST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL
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7/10/35

NIKOLA TESLA;
Hotel New Yorker

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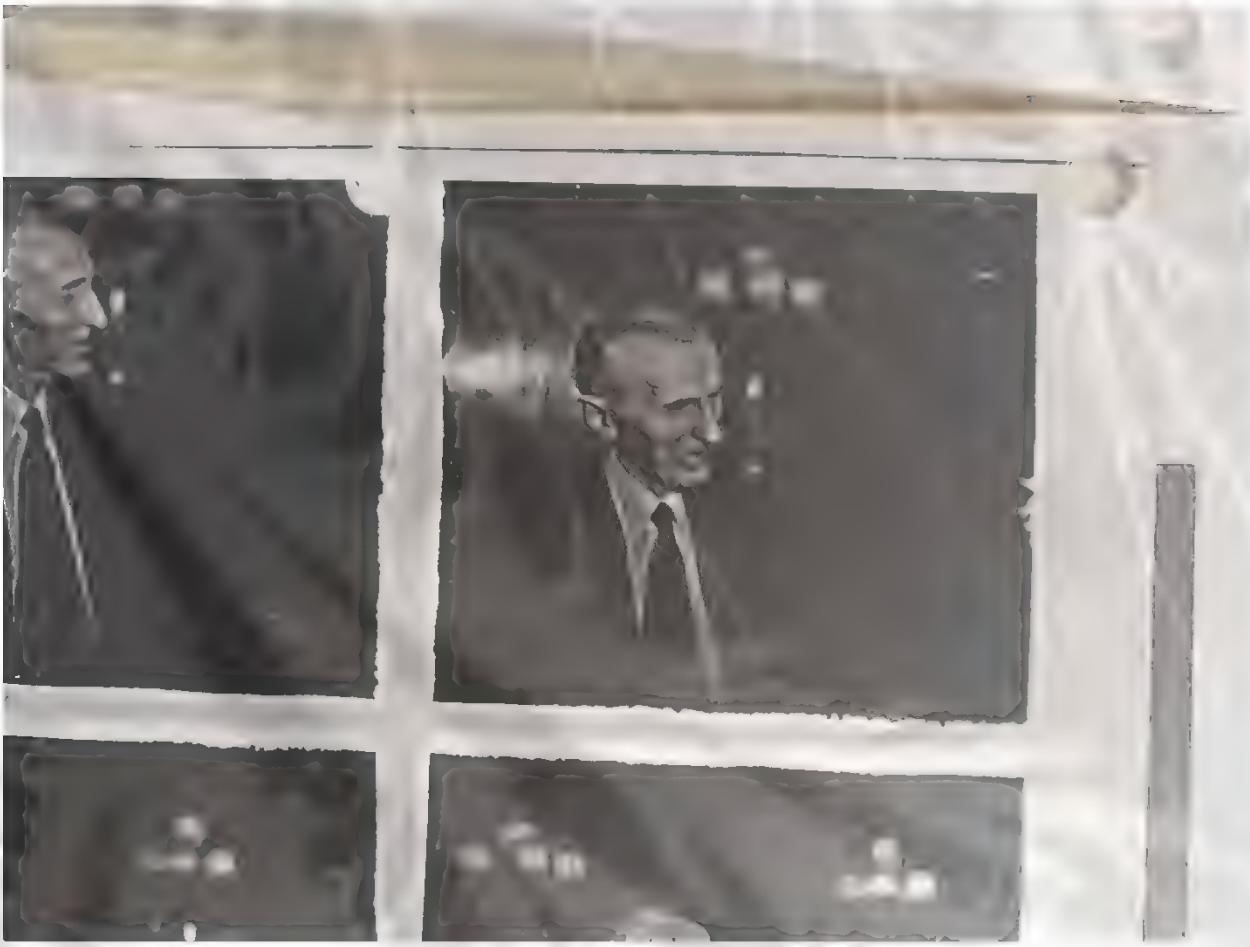


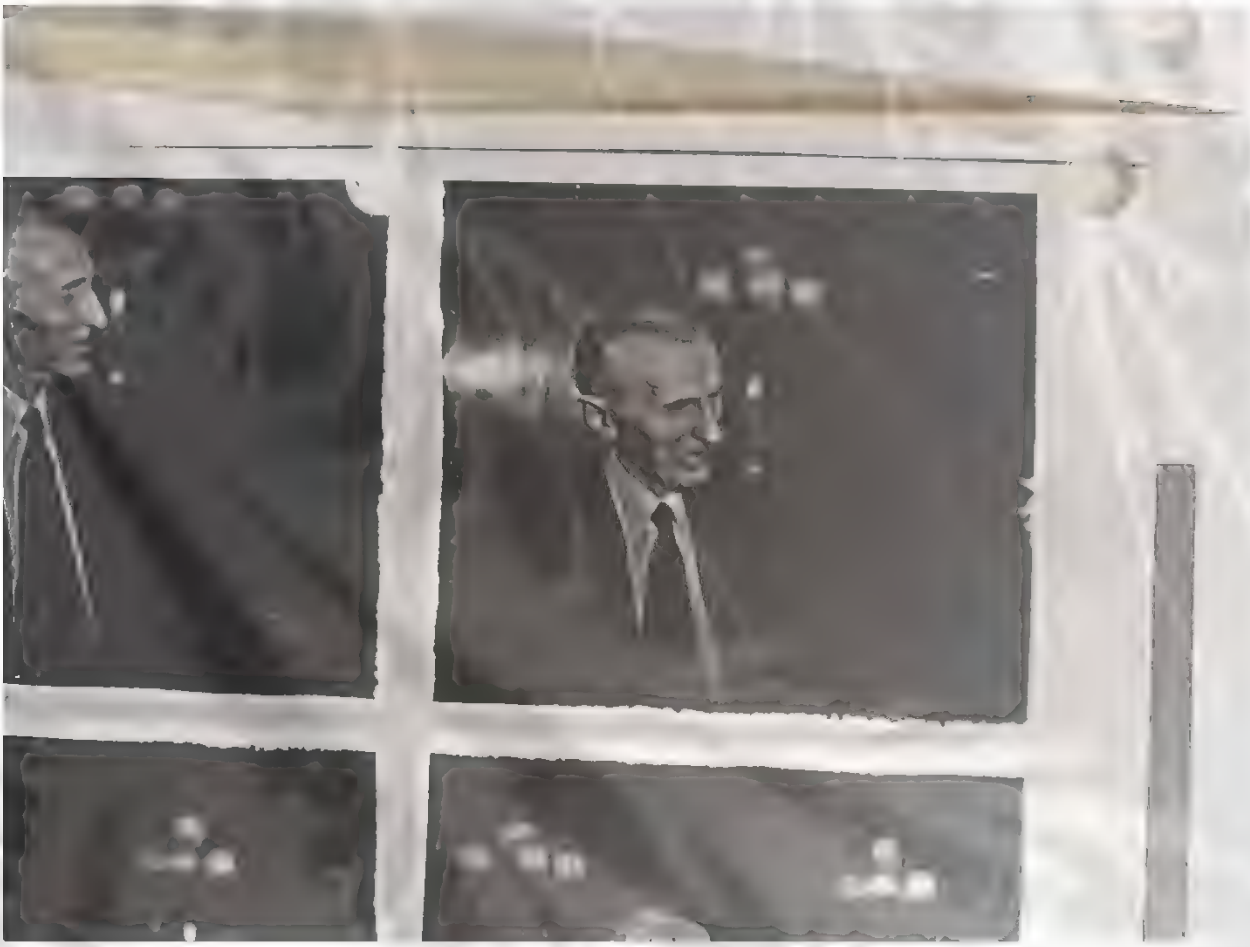






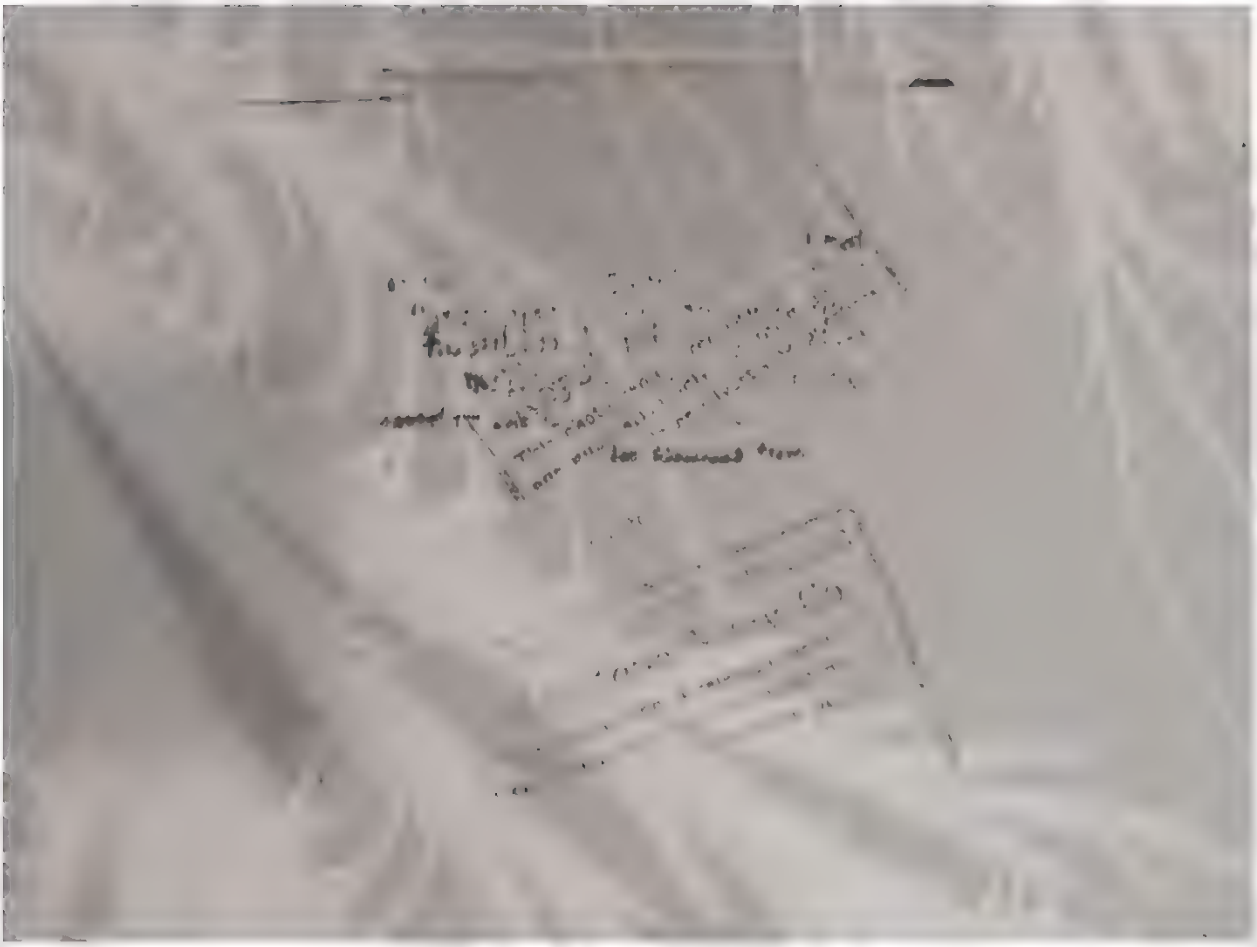


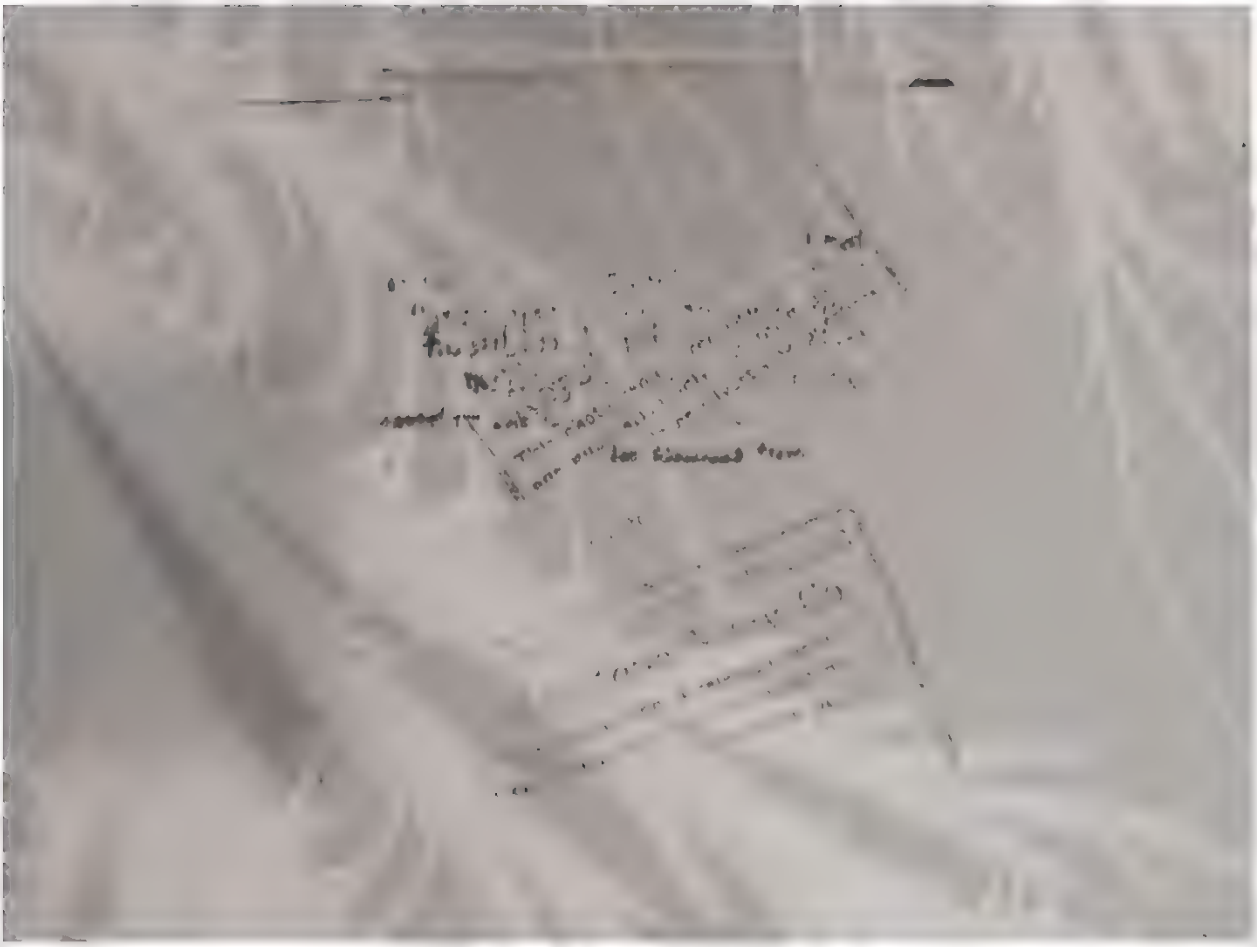




NEW YORK, JULY 10, 1935 -- NIKOLA TESLA, YUGOSLAVIAN SCIENTIST AND INVENTOR, IS SHOWN IN THESE CANDID CAMERA STUDIES TODAY AS HE CELEBRATED HIS 79TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY BY CLAIMING THREE STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SCIENCES. ONE IS A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TRANSMITTING MECHANICAL ENERGY, ANOTHER WAS THE MEANS OF PASSING AN INDUCTION CURRENT WITH A VARYING FLUX ONE WAY ONLY THROUGH A CIRCUIT WITHOUT USING A COMMUTATOR, AND THE THIRD CLAIM WAS PROOF THAT MANY OF THE PROPOSITIONS OF RELATIVITY ARE FALSE.

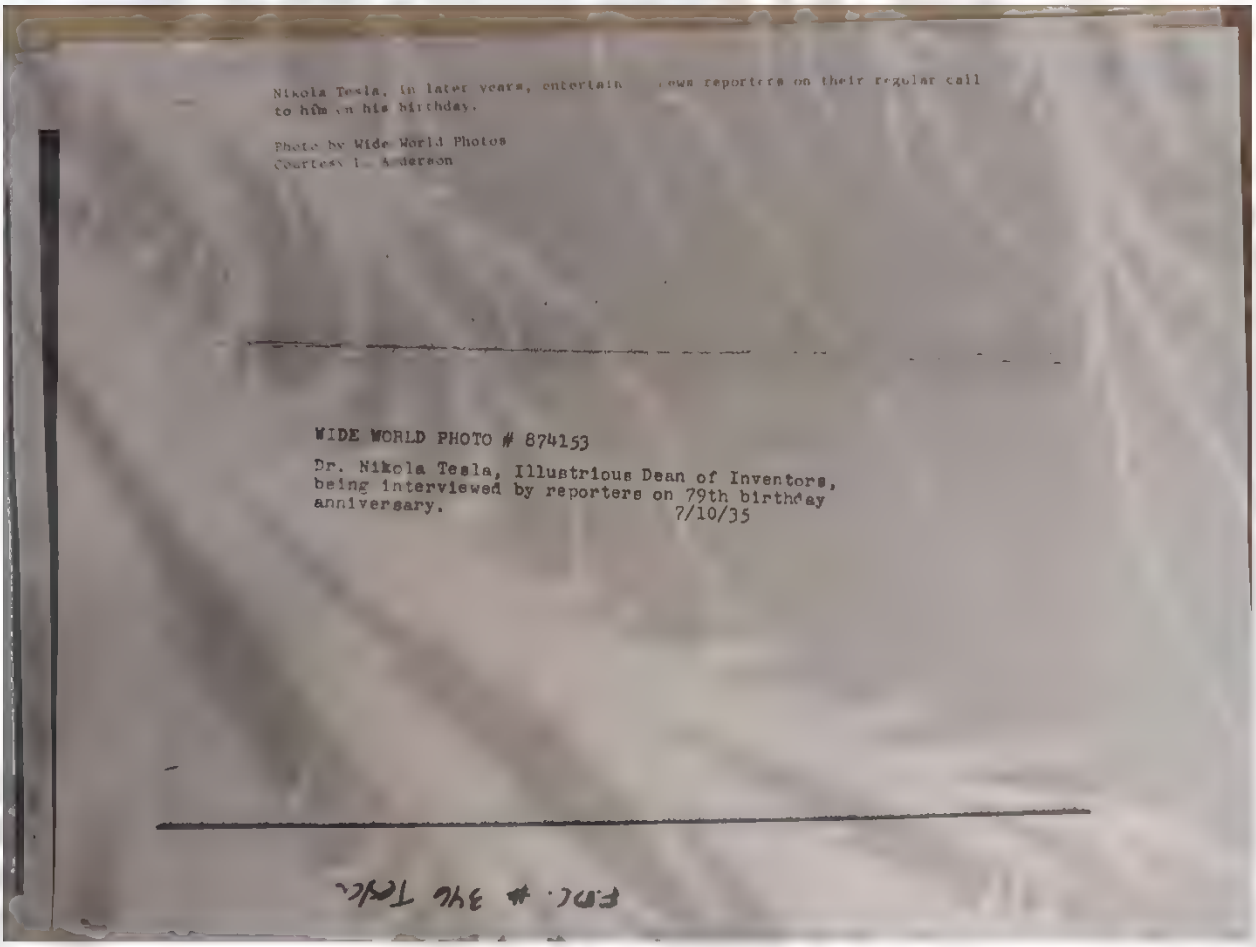
KEYSTONE VIEW COMPANY CANDID SHOTS.











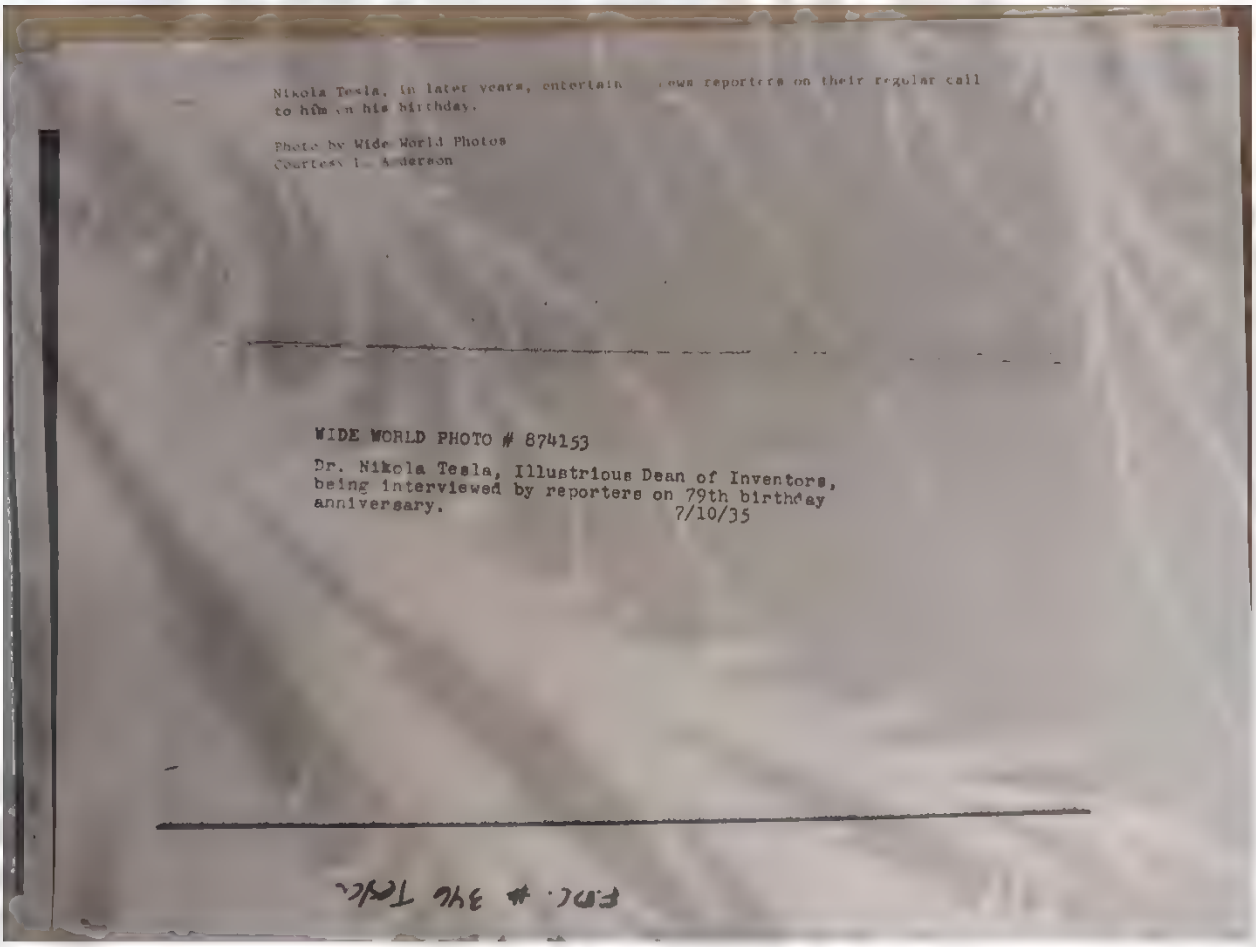
Nikola Tesla, in later years, entertain[illegible]own reporters on their regular call to him on his birthday.

Photo by Wide World Photos
Courtesy L. A[illegible]derson

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Dr. Nikola Tesla, Illustrious Dean of Inventors, being interviewed by reporters on 79th birthday anniversary. 7/10/35

EDC. # 376 Tesla



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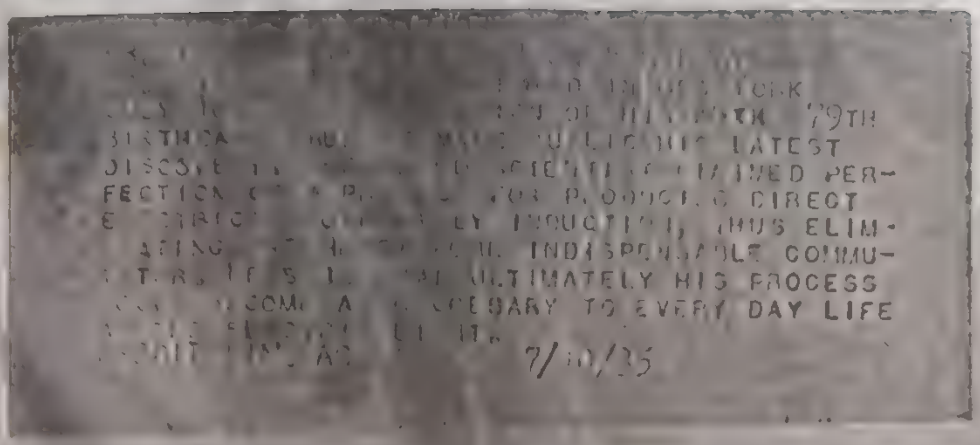
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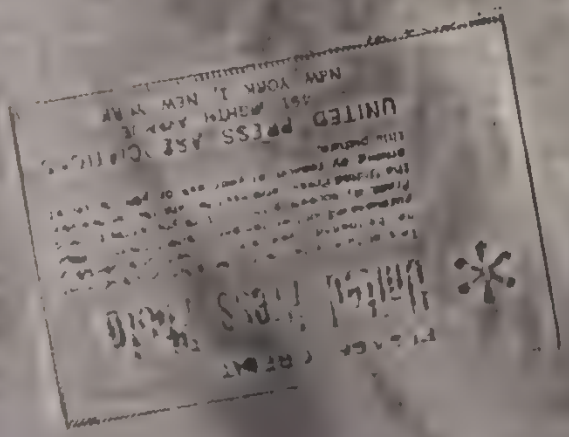
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Long Island, N. Y.

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Director of the Solar Observatory
of the Carnegie Institution,
Mount Wilson, California.

My dear Dr. Hale:-

I learn with pleasure of your forthcoming book, The Study of Stellar Evolution, from which I expect to derive much needed information. I have greatly regretted that since our meeting at Chicago years ago, we have never been able to get again together. Your work interests me very much, and I am heartily in sympathy with you.

Please do not fail, the next time you come to New York, to call on me and give me an opportunity to exchange a few ideas with you.

Sincerely yours,

N. Tesla

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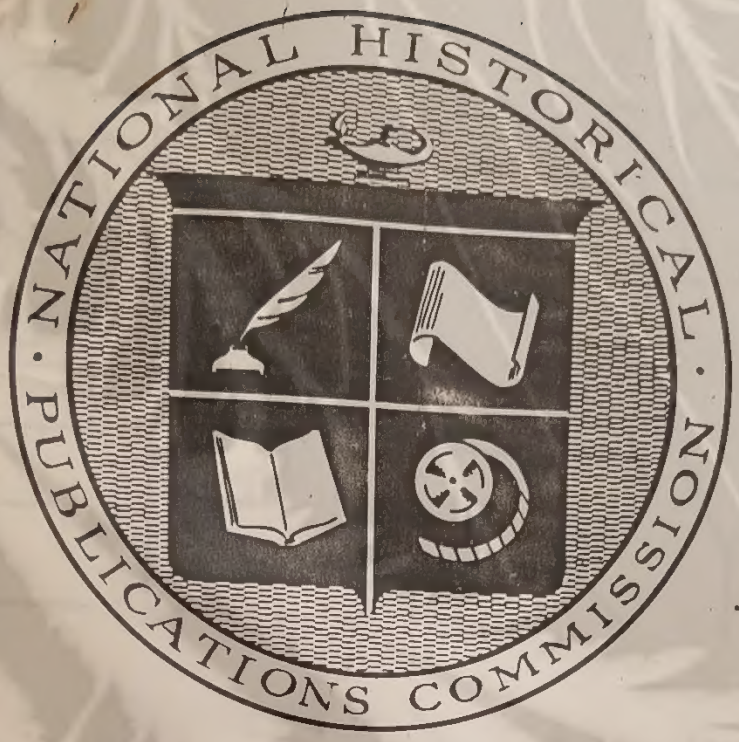
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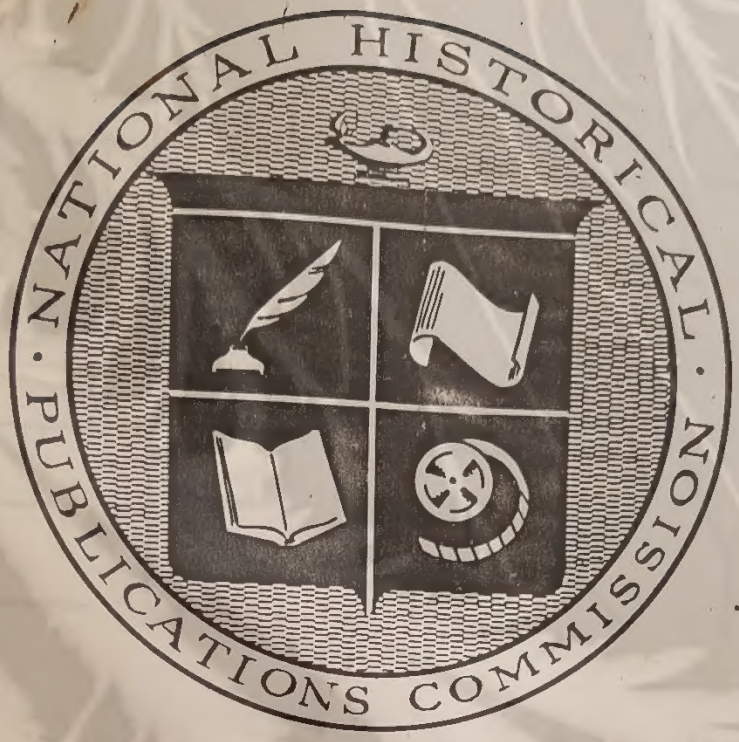
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